"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, normal temperatures today and tomorrow; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,661. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

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TALK OF DICTATORSHIP TO SAVE RUSSIA; KERENSKY GIVES WARNING OF DISASTER; WAR MINISTER RESIGNS IN DESPAIR

GOVERNMENT IS PARALYZED

Workmen's Council Protests Against Anarchy but Blocks Repression.

DISINTEGRATION IS FEARED

Minister of Justice Tells Delegates: "Our Sip of Freedom Has Intoxicated Us."

FOOD SITUATION CRITICAL

Newspapers Indignant at Fraternizing of Soldiers with German Troops on Firing Line.

Workmen's Council Appeals to Army to Keep Russia Free

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, May 15, (via London,)—The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued an appeal to the army, in which it states that German imperialism is seeking to destroy revolutionary Russia and enslave the Russian people.

It appeals to the soldiers to defend Russia with all their power and asserts that a separate peace is impossible.

The appeal says the only solution of the war must be a general peace among all nations by agreement. It says the council is aiming at peace by calling for a revolution among the workmen of the Central Powers, but that peace cannot be achieved unless the enemy at the front is checked.

The manifesto begs the soldiers not to renounce their offensive and warns against fraternizing with the enemy.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 14.—The conviction that Russia can only be saved by the energy, resolution, ruthlessness, and statesmanship of a modern Cromwell or that she must ultimately pass into a state of disintegration in which the country as a unified element will be replaced by a number of small republics under the domination of Germany, is impressing the minds even of those who regard anything in the form of a dictatorship with fear and aversion.

We have the radical Retch asking today: "Is it possible, indeed, that we shall not be able to win through without a dictator, as foreshadowed in the bulletin of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies?"

We have Kerensky, the Socialist Minister, asking: "Is it the case that free Russia is in a state of revolted slaves?" and frankly telling delegations from the front at the council: "We have taken our sip of freedom and it has somewhat intoxicated us."

We have been fraternizing at the front. We have a republic of Schlusselburg defying the authority of the Provisional Government. We have the house of the Duke of Leuchtenberg in Petrograd held by anarchists with the Government powerless. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies protests, but is unwilling to support active measures against these enemies of free Russia, and through its bulletin warns army commanders against threatening to turn artillery on the troops who fraternize with the enemy. At the same time the Council expresses its willingness to compromise with the leaders or the Red Guard provided the members of that body are confined to bona fide working men.

Such is the spectacle in Russia today. In it we see all the elements of disunion which are typical of the Slav and precipitated the fall of the old republics of Novgorod and Pskov to autocratic power. Even to patriotic Russians with whom I have spoken, this historical analogy is impressive.

But the menace now is not autocracy, but Hohenzollernism, hence the growing conviction that a dictatorship or disintegration is inevitable. Meanwhile, there is little likelihood of a coalition ministry. Cheidse, President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies. It is practically certain, would not enter such a ministry, while Socialists generally are hostile to the Government's appeal.

Guchkoff Renounces Responsibility.

PETROGRAD, May 14.—General Guchkoff, Minister of War, has resigned.

In announcing his resignation at yesterday's meeting of the Congress of Delegates from the front he read the following letter sent by him to Premier Lvoff:

In view of the condition in which the power of the Government has been placed, especially the authority of the Minister of War, in relation to the army and the navy, a condition which I am powerless to alter and which threatens to have consequences fatal to the defense, the liberty and even the existence of Russia, I can no longer exercise the functions of Min-

Continued on Page 2.

Urges Germany to Let All Neutral Crews Die; Prof. Flamm Says Terror Would Clear Seas

COPENHAGEN, May 15, (via London.)—Professor Oswald Flamm, Privy Councillor and a resident of Charlottenburg, Prussia, in an article in Die Woche, (Berlin,) advocates harsher treatment of neutral ships by Germany, with the object of intimidating them into remaining in their home ports and compelling the British to risk their own ships.

"Such reaction against British tonnage," he says, "would be more quickly enforced if fewer crews of torpedoed neutral ships were saved. If neutrals were destroyed so that they disappeared without leaving a trace, terror would soon keep seamen and travelers away from the danger zones and thus save many lives."

RELY ON MR. ROOT TO RESCUE RUSSIA

Almost Plenary Power Given Him on His Mission to Avert Anarchy in Petrograd.

FINAL CALL ON PRESIDENT

French and British Missions, Back in Capital, Are Preparing to Go Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14. — Following the call today upon the President of Elihu Root and all but one of his associates on the important mission to Russia, it became known that the object of the mission was primarily political and that it had been clothed with very broad authority. It is credited even with having been given plenary powers with respect to some aspects of its work in Petrograd.

The primary purpose of the mission is to save Russia to the Entente cause. Upon the intellectual force of Mr. Root the United States Government apparently depends to present the war situation in such a way as to make the malcontent elements in Russia realize that the withdrawal of the Slav nation from the conflict would be disastrous to Russian democratic aspirations in the end.

Much that will be done will be left to the decision of the mission itself, and it is here that the Government is placing its reliance in the ability of Mr. Root as a statesman and a diplomat. To a large extent his work will be for the benefit of all the Allies, who do not conceal their apprehension over the uncertain conditions in Russia.

Nothing that may happen in Russia will prevent the mission from continuing the program, as outlined to its members by the President and the Secretary of State today. Even a change of Government while it is on its way to Petrograd will not cause it to halt in its journey. The whole ground of possible contingencies is understood to have been covered in the plan of procedure mapped out after consultations today between President Wilson, Secretary Lansing, and members of the mission. Although those having knowledge of the purposes of the mission are reticent as to details, it is inferred from what is known that Mr. Root and his colleagues will be prepared to deal with any authority that may be in control in Petrograd when they arrive there.

How long Mr. Root and his fellow-commissioners will remain in Russia is problematical. It will depend largely on developments and their own views.

The Russian Embassy knows nothing about the decision of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies in Petrograd to appeal to the people of the world for the convocation of a peace conference, as announced in press dispatches from the Russian capital.

It was said at the State Department today that no exchanges have taken place between the United States and Russia respecting a loan to that country. So doubt was expressed that any communication from this Government has been read before the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, prompting that body to "save the situation for the Allies," as reported in press dispatches from abroad.

Allied Missions Prepare to Leave.

Members of the British and French war missions, who returned to the capital today, have practically finished their work in the United States and are preparing to return to their own countries, convinced fully that the American Government and the American people are no half-hearted allies of the powers fighting the German autocracy, but are determined to see the war to a finish as a partner of the Entente nations. They will depart unannounced as soon as their business can be closed up. The members of both missions are enthusiastic over the reception given them by the American people during their trips.

M. Viviani, and Marshal Joffre had interviews with President Wilson today which were of the nature of farewells. M. Viviani is reported to have received a general expression of Mr. Wilson's views, which he will communicate to the French Government and people as a message from the President. He also had an interview with Secretary Lansing, while Marshal Joffre saw Mr. Lansing and Secretary Baker.

Mr. Balfour, quite tired by the excitement in New York, but immensely pleased by the heartiness of his reception, spent practically the whole day resting or clearing up details. Lieut. Gen. Bridges and his military assistants will be back in Washington tomorrow. While Mr. Balfour and the principal members of the mission are expecting to leave America soon, the mission has arranged to maintain a permanent office in Washington. The personnel of the staff that will be left here is expected to consist of experts in military and naval affairs, and such activities, as shipping, blockade, and munitions.

Some of the eight joint sub-committees to which the detail work has been intrusted have sent in preliminary reports, which Mr. Balfour ran through this afternoon, preparatory to final conferences on the various subjects with American officials. This week will be devoted largely to the results of the work of these committees, after which the British visitors will be ready to leave.

Italy's Minister of Transportation, Enrico Ariotta, member of the war mis-

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH CAPTURE WHOLE OF ROEUX

Clear Last German Out of Village, Stubbornly Defended for a Month.

ADVANCE TOWARD OPPY

Gen. Haig Reports Progress on Arras Front North of Gavrelle.

49,579 Prisoners, 444 Cannon Taken by Allies Since April 9

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 14 (from a staff correspondent of The Associated Press.)—According to authoritative figures now available, the captures of the French and British armies between April 9 and May 12 were as follows:

Prisoners: 49,579, including 976 officers.

Guns: 444 heavy and field cannon, 948 machine guns and 886 trench cannon.

LONDON, May 14.—The village of Roeux, nestling in a bend in the River Scarpe about six miles directly east of Arras, is entirely in British hands.

This little village, on account of its position and on account of its brick works, chemical works, and cemetery, all of which were turned into formidable field works by the Germans, has seen some of the hottest fighting of the war. The enemy clung to it desperately, defending every point that gave any shelter at all with hosts of machine guns. The chemical works were held by Brandenburgers, supposed to be the crack fighters of the Germany Army, since they stormed Fort Douaumont in the early days of the Battle of Verdun, while the Bavarians held Roeux Cemetery, which they had turned into a real fortress with the aid of the vaults there.

The War Office announces tonight that only a few prisoners were taken in the final capture of the village, which is an indication of the great determination of the Germans to hold the position. The British also made progress today north of Gavrelle, which lies on the main Arras-Douai Road. This is a move to surround Oppy, which, together with Fresnoy, has proved a stumbling block to the British advance.

The text of tonight's statement reads:

Our troops today continued their progress north of the Scarpe River, and completed their capture of Roeux, taking a few prisoners. The whole village of Roeux, which was defended by the enemy with the greatest determination and has been the scene of much desperate fighting during the operations of the last month, is now in our possession.

Our line has been advanced slightly during the day north of Gavrelle.

In the air fighting yesterday six German airplanes were brought down; two others were driven down out of control. Three of our airplanes are missing.

The afternoon statement said:

Hostile raids were repulsed last night northeast of Epehy and north of Ypres. We secured a few prisoners.

We progressed during the night in Doeux village.

A dispatch from The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters says:

"As a result of steady fighting during the last forty-eight hours the Germans' foothold in Bullecourt has been reduced to two isolated posts, where bombing fights are continuing.

"Since the British victory on Saturday the German counterattacks have lacked much of their recent fierceness. The number of prisoners taken during this time has been exceptionally large for the character of the operations and the number of troops involved. These may merely be coincidences, or it may be that the Germans have become tired of sending so many of their troops to their death in massed formation. The German soldiers have been fighting very stoutly since reserves were thrown into the Arras area.

"The heat wave in the fighting district has been temporarily broken by a series of thunderstorms."

GERMANS CLAIM BULLECOURT.

Ruins of Village Held Against All Attacks, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, May 14, (via London.)—The battle near Bullecourt was continued yesterday with bitterness, says the official statement issued today by the

Continued on Page 3.

Representative of The Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H., may be seen at 1180 Broadway May 16 to June 9. New Fireproof Addition. —Advt.

Germans Eager for Chancellor's Speech Today; Hint That He May Throw a Sop to Russia

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 14, (via London.)—Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg returned from his hurried trip to Vienna this morning, and will make his anxiously expected statement in tomorrow's session of the Reichstag.

Those who ought to know say that nothing sensationally new need be looked for, since the Chancellor has already repeatedly outlined the principles of his peace policy in a general way. The last time he spoke in the Reichstag on peace he said:

"We shall insist on conditions that will insure Germany's future and guarantee her protection."

This apparently means that neither Scheidemann and his Socialist friends nor Count zu Reventlow and his junker following would have their way.

There is no evidence that his recent visits to Great Headquarters and Vienna have in any way affected the Chancellor's attitude except, perhaps, to strengthen his hand against the extremists on each side.

On the matter of the interpellations concerning peace which were put by the Socialist and Conservative Parties Schiedemann will speak for the former and Dr. Roesick for the latter party. The midle road parties in all probability will make a statement through Prince Schönaich-Carolath, Liberal, and Dr. Spahn, Centrist, to the effect that at this time, with Germany's condition on land and sea better than ever, no details as to peace terms can be expected from the Chancellor.

THE TIMES correspondent is told that the Chancellor is unlikely to prepare a speech, but that his answer will be shaped in accordance with the course of the debate.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, speaking of tomorrow's debate makes this remark:

"The Chancellor will probably refer the Reichstag to what he said in former speeches, to which he may add that possibly Germany's war aims in the East might be somewnat changed. It may be expected also that the Chancellor will leave no doubt that his war aims are not quite identical with those of Scheidemann nor that they are the same as those of other extremists. Herr Scheidemann, we are sure, will have no difficulty in consoling himself with this modus procedendi."

The Lokal-Anzeiger evidently refers in the last sentence to the steadily growing evidence that the majority Socialists are no longer in favor of Scheidemann's "peace without annexation or compensation."

The great masses of the German people are to all appearance in favor of the Bethmann policy and do not ask for the announcement of a cast-iron peace program.

SPY BILL PASSES; NO CENSORSHIP

Amendment for Press Supervision Is Beaten by Vote of 48 to 34.

EMBARGO PLAN RETAINED

Measure Is Stripped of Provisions Restricting Manufacture of Grain Into Alcohol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Espionago bill, with the press censorship provision eliminated, was passed by the Senate today by a vote of 77 ayes to 6 noes. This vote came after an attempt led by Senator Overman to revivify the Cummins censorship amendment, which had been voted down on Saturday.

Senator Overman's motion, which was to replace in the bill the restrictions upon press and public speech, was defeated by the Senate by a vote of 48 to 34. Senators who had voted for censorship on Saturday voted against it today.

The bill had been under debate for nearly three weeks. In the final consideration of the measure today, besides voting against press censorship, the Senate stripped the measure entirely of restrictions upon the manufacture of grain into intoxicating liquors and rejected an amendment designed to curb speculation in food products. Redrafting of many of the most important provisions is expected in the forthcoming conferences between representatives of the Senate and the House. As the House bill contains a provision for determination by the jury of culpability for violation of censorship regulations to be promulgated by the President, the Administration is expected to bring strong pressure for drafting in conference of a compromise censorship section.

During the debate on the censorship feature of the bill today allusions were made to the attempt to curb criticism of the conduct of the war or the publication of news that might be regarded as legitimate.

Senator Lodge, in explaining why he changed his vote to oppose press censorship, said that he had been under a misapprehension as to what was contemplated.

"I want to go on record as favoring free publication by the press of news pertaining to our part in this war," Senator Lodge said. "I feel sure our press will exercise a proper regard for the proprieties."

The bill came up late in the day in the Senate, after the Cummins amendment pertaining to censorship had been thrashed out in the Committee of the Whole, where it was assailed as an unfair abridgment of the right of free speech.

When the Cummins amendment was brought up in the Senate on motion of Senator Overman, who was eager, in spite of the assaults upon it in committee, to save the censorship clause, it became at once evident that it was doomed.

Knox Opposes Censorship.

Senator Knox took the view that to pass any "gag" law would be fatal to any idea of keeping confidence in the public in the Government's conduct of the war.

"When Congress voted for war," he said emphatically, "it voted the President power to do anything necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. It is not from lack of power that this measure must be defeated, but because there is no necessity for it."

Senator Overman wanted to know if Senator Knox did not feel that Congress ought to have power to do everything it regarded as vital in pushing the war.

"I've admitted that," retorted Senator Knox, "but I insist that it must only go as far as necessity demands; no further. National preservation does not demand the passage of this measure."

The vote was then taken on the motion to restore the censorship section. In detail the vote was as follows:

Senators voting to restore the censorship section: Democrats—Beckham, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Hollis, Husting, James, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, King, Kirby, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Walsh, Williams, Wolcott—26. Republicans—Colt, Hale, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Poindexter, Sterling, Wadsworth—8. Total, 34.

Against restoring the censorship section: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Broussard, Chamberlain, Gore, Hardwick, Lewis, McKellar, Phelan, Pittman, Reed, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Shields, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Vardaman—21. Republicans—Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gallinger, Gronna, Hawding, Johnson of California, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Kenyon, Knox, La

Continued on Page 6.

ORDERS ENLISTING OF 45 REGIMENTS

President Approves Plans for Full War Strength Force of 293,000 Men.

INCREASES IN THREE ARMS

27 Units of Infantry, 12 of Field Artillery, and 6 of Cavalry Are Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Wilson today approved completed plans for the immediate expansion of the regular army to full war strength, 293,000 men, through the formation as rapidly as possible of all the new units authorized by the National Defense act of June 3, 1916.

To accomplish this forty-five new regiments of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery will have to be organized. This increase, as contemplated by Congress in 1916, was to be obtained in five equal increments in a five-year period. One of these increments has been in process of formation. The four others are to be obtained.

The orders issued by the President today call for the formation of twenty-seven regiments of infantry, twelve of field artillery, and six of cavalry. When these have been obtained the army will comprise sixty-four regiments of infantry, twenty-one of field artillery, and twenty-five of cavalry—a total of 110 regiments—exclusive of coast artillery, staff corps, and special service units. There will be 3,379 officers, and 127,985 men in the infantry, 1,325 officers and 37,175 men in the cavalry, and 897 officers and 26,748 men in the field artillery. The entire regular army will comprise more than 12,000 officers and 293,000 men.

There are now thirty-seven regiments of infantry, 9 regiments of field artillery, and nineteen regiments of cavalry. The new infantry regiments will be known as the Thirty-eighth to the Sixty-fourth, inclusive; the new field artillery will be the Tenth to Twenty-first, inclusive, and the new cavalry, the Twentieth to the Twenty-fifth, inclusive. On April 12 the standing of the regular army was as follows:

War strength, with all increments	293,000
Strength April 12	131,481
Volunteers required April 12	161,519

The situation of the army today is as follows:

War strength	293,000
Strength May 13	176,545
Volunteers required May 13	110,455

Expect Full Number by June 15.

Since April 1, 67,443 men have been accepted, and officials are confident that the full number will have been enrolled as war time volunteers before June 15. Expansion of the army will be accompanied by converting each existing battalion into a full regiment. Syracuse, N. Y., will be the largest single expansion post. Other points in the Eastern Department assigned as expansion posts are Fort Myer, Va.; Gettysburg National Park, and Montauk Point, L. I.

In addition to the new regiments to be raised at each point, the remaining part of each existing regiment, which is divided to furnish a neucleus of officers and men for the new unit, must be filled up again to war strength.

The new regiments will be in addition to the National Guard and to the draft army of 500,000. When raised to war strength the guard will contain 329,954 men.

Secretary Baker today announced the plan for raising the forty-five new regiments as follows:

"Eastern Department.

"Second Increment—The thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Regiments of Infantry to be raised at Syracuse, N. Y., from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department; the Twelfth Field Artillery to be raised at Fort Myer, Va., from one battalion of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"Third Increment—The Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Regiments of Infantry to be raised at Syracuse from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department; the Forty-seventh to Fiftith Regiment, both inclusive, regiment of infantry to be raised at Syracuse from two regiments of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department; the Fifteenth Field Artillery to be raised at Syracuse from one battalion of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"Fifth Increment—The Fifty-eighth and Sixty-first Regiments of Infan-

Continued on Page 8.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE DIES SUDDENLY; FAMOUS LAWYER AND STATESMAN WAS 85; LAST WEEK'S ACTIVITIES WEAKENED HIM

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE

END CAME AT 11:30 P. M.

Feared an Hour Before That He Was About to Die.

WIDOW IS SERIOUSLY ILL

Mr. Choate Was Prominent in Last Week's Welcome to the Allied Missions.

SPOKE MANY TIMES DAILY

His Long and Honored Career as Lawyer, Orator, Wit, and Ambassador.

Joseph H. Choate died suddenly late last night at his residence, 8 East Sixty-third Street, of a heart attack. He had complained of feeling ill during the day and had retired early, but there was no physician with him when the end came. He breathed his last at 11:30. Mrs. Choate and their daughter, Miss Mabel, were at his side.

Announcement of his death was made by Dr. W. K. Draper, the family physician, at 2:15 o'clock this morning. His announcement was brief.

"Mr. Choate is dead," ne said. "He breathed his last at 11:30 after an attack of heart trouble."

Mr. Choate, notwithstanding his advanced years, had taken an energetic part in the entertainment of the French and British war envoys, and these activities unquestionably hastened his death. During the commissions' sojourn here he delivered several addresses and participated in the receptions both day and night with untiring zeal.

In spite of his eighty-five years, he had been a familiar figure at nearly every recent function in New York attendant upon our near-entry and finally our entry into the war. He had been a sufferer of angina pectoris, but not an acute sufferer, and his sudden death last night was in a way unexpected—how unexpected may be surmised by the fact that there was no physician in attendance.

Mr. Choate made his last public appearance with Mr. Balfour, head of the British Commission, on Sunday at special services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Joseph H. Choate, Jr., who was at Mount Kisco, was apprised of his father's illness during the evening, but, though he rushed to New York by motor, he arrived after Mr. Choate had expired.

Miss Choate, notwithstanding her grief, was able to make a brief statement at 3 o'clock this morning. She said that her father had been ailing for some time, and yesterday morning complained of feeling depressed. Dr. Draper was called at that time. He attended Mr. Choate and ordered him to remain in bed.

Miss Choate said later in the day that her father violated the physician's orders and left his room several times to transact some business. At 10 P. M. he called Mrs. Choate and their daughter to his bedside, and, according to the daughter, said:

"I am feeling very ill; I think this is the end."

A telephone mesage was sent at once to Dr. Draper.

At 10:30 o'clock last night Mr. Choate was sitting up in bed, but gradually his condition became worse, until he sank into a coma.

The family hastily telephoned to a number of physicians. Dr. Draper, the first to arrive, said that Mr. Choate had passed away.

Mr. Choate was scheduled to deliver an address at Columbia University today, and talked over the prospect with his wife and daughter, Miss Choate said. He spoke feelingly of his interest in the university.

When Dr. Draper announced that Mr. Choate was dead, Miss Choate placed her arms about her mother and said:

"Mother, it's all right. Father has just passed away."

Mrs. Choate was carried to her room. Dr. Draper immediately turned his attention to her and staid in attendance on her for the rest of the night.

Miss Choate said that her mother's condition was serious.

Mr. Choate's Career.

Joseph Hodges Choate was for many years the most prominent figure in the legal profession of this country, and when he retired in January, 1899, to accept the appointment tendered to him by President McKinley, of Ambassador to the Court of St. James—the most prized of the diplomatic posts—he had long been recognized as the leader of the American bar. To Mr. Choate, then 67 years old, the Ambassadorship opened up a new field in which to win distinction, and it has often been said that he did much to cement the kindly feeling between this country and Great Britain. His retirement was the source of universal regret in both nations.

Later, as head of the delegation from the United States to the Peace Confer-

REAL WORK BEGINS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Bankers Praise Treasury's Announcement and Start Earnest Canvass of Customers.

DISCUSS POPULAR RALLIES

Chairman McCormick Confers with McAdoo—Moving Pictures as Aid in Campaign.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Plans for old-fashioned popular rallies to stimulate interest in the Liberty Loan, with a corps of orators of the two great political parties enlisted in a speaking campaign, were discussed today by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Chairman.

Mr. McCormick came here to discuss the advisability of reviving the Democratic speakers' bureau, which was active in the political campaign last Fall, to help direct the publicity work for the bonds. He promised also to co-operate with Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee in a similar activity.

Secretary McAdoo has completed his plans for a tour of Western cities. He will speak on Thursday at Chicago, and later go to Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Lincoln, Denver, and Kansas City, and probably other cities.

With the receipt yesterday of copies of the Treasury Department's official circular on the Liberty Loan, together with the formal subscription blanks, the local banks, trust companies, and investment houses began intensive work in soliciting subscriptions from their customers. Yesterday was really the first day that the bankers had complete and official data concerning the offering of $2,000,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds. All of their previous efforts in arousing interest in the loan had been preliminary to the launching of the actual campaign for subscriptions.

The General Committee met yesterday morning, and it was the unanimous opinion of bankers that the Treasury circular was satisfactory in every detail. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said that the loan was the best security ever offered to the people of any country, and expressed the belief that it should be tremendously oversubscribed. He is going to Albany tomorrow and expects to deliver addresses on the loan in Rochester, Syracuse, and Buffalo. Other bankers also will make speaking tours throughout the State.

E. R. Outerbridge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, received assurances yesterday from Chairman McCormick of the Democratic National Committee, and Henry Morgenthau, the Treasurer, that they would endeavor to interest the aid of the committee in floating the Liberty Loan. William R. Willcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, left for Washington yesterday to take up the matter with Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., Senator Weeks, Senator Penrose, and other Republican leaders.

It was announced yesterday at the offices of the Liberty Loan Committee, Room 518, Equitable Building, that arrangements had been made with representative moving picture organizations of the United States, by which they will be represented on a national committee of which Robert W. Woolley, Director of Publicity for the Liberty Loan, will be Chairman. Mr. Woolley will be in New York tomorrow to confer with the moving picture interests. Great importance is attached to this feature because it is

Continued on Page 4.

Handsome Illustrated Summer Folder, showing resorts on Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., now ready for distribution. Apply to or write C. & O. Ticket Office, 1,238 Broadway.—Advt.

WARNS CONGRESS OF HEAVIER TAXES

Hill Predicts a $3,600,000,000 Levy in December—"Why Haggle Now?" He Asks.

McCORMICK ASSAILS BILL

Unscientific and Inequitable, He Asserts—Criticises Income and Profits Imposts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Conecticut, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, warned the House today that the impending war taxation bill was only a start in the taxation this country must stand because of the war with Germany, and that another revenue bill probably must be passed next December.

"I have no doubt," said Mr. Hill, "that notwithstanding the $1,800,000,000 we raise this year by this bill, we shall be called upon to raise $3,600,000,000, or double the amount of taxes, next year.

"I think our expenditures this year will be $10,000,000,000, counting the cost of financing the Allies, and I think next year it will be $15,000,000,000, counting the cost of financing the Allies. We might as well face this proposition like men, and not haggle about a tax on jewelry, a tax on automobiles, and this tax and that. The tax is going to reach everybody before you get through with it."

The item of interest on the war bonds alone, he said, would be a vast sum, and one not included in the estimates of the Treasury Department recently submitted to Congress. It was foolish, Mr. Hill argued, to expect the allied Governments, to whom loans are made, to begin the payment of interest immediately. It may be years, he said, before the allied Governments can meet these payments, but the interest on the American bonds must be paid promptly.

Enormous Bond Requirements.

"The interest on the bonds," Mr. Hill went on, "amounts to $192,500,000 a year, and that does not include the six months' interest on the certificates of indebtedness. We have practically entered a program of financing the Allies at the rate of $400,000,000 a month. We shall have exhausted the authorized bonds by January. There are fourteen months of the life of this bill—May and June and twelve months of the fiscal year 1918. At $400,000,000 a month we shall require $5,600,000,000 bonds, and we have authorized only $3,000,000,000 for the Allies."

Other items not included in the estimates, said Mr. Hill, include millions for the support of the dependent families of married men who may be sent to the front, deficiency appropriations for the navy and appropriations for the increased pay of the army—indefinite figures depending upon the duration of the war and the number of men sent into action.

"According to the estimates," said Mr. Hill, "this bill will give us $1,800,000,000, but we are not going to get that amount or anything like it. Why? We have authorized five and a half billions this year of tax-free bonds,

Continued on Page 4.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Advt.

ence at The Hague, Mr. Choate, by the force of his personality and genius, again loomed up as a commanding figure. His addresses were quoted widely as among the most brilliant delivered. Mr. Choate had always ranked as one of the noted orators of his day, and his speeches, whether grave or witty—and few excelled him as a wit—always attracted attention. On several occasions Mr. Choate used his remarkable talents and oratory in political battles and when he did his opponents suffered keenly. The part he played as a member of the "Committee of Seventy" in 1871 in smashing the Tweed ring holds an important place in the political history of this State. Later attacks he made upon Richard Croker will long be remembered. A comprehensive account of all of the important legal battles in which Mr. Choate figured would fill many volumes; the anecdotes related about him many volumes more.

His Father a Skilled Physician.

Mr. Choate was born at Salem, Mass., on Jan. 24, 1832, the son of George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. His father, who was born in 1796 and died in 1880, a native of Salem and a graduate of Harvard, was widely known as a skilled physician and represented Salem in the general court for a period of several years. His mother was a daughter of Gamaliel Hodges of Salem. By both lines Mr. Choate was descended from old Colonial stock and was related directly and collaterally with some of the most memorable characters in the history of New England.

John Choate, a native of Groton, Boxford, Colchester, England, was the original American representative of the Choate family. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1643 and settled at a town now known as Ipswich. His son, Thomas Choate, was the first of the family to live upon the ancestral estate, Choate Island, and he was the representative of Ipswich in the general court for four years. His son, Francis Choate, was born in 1701 and died in 1777. He was a farmer and church elder. William Choate, son of Francis Choate, was born in 1730 and died in 1785. He spent most of his life as a sea captain. His son, George Choate, was the representative for Ipswich from 1814 to 1817, and for Essex in 1819. He married Susanna, daughter of Judge Stephen Choate of Ipswich. Their son, George Choate, was the father of Joseph H. Choate.

One of the most prominent of the line was Rufus Choate, a cousin of Mr. Choate's father, the noted orator and lawyer. Of Rufus Choate, it was said, more than forty years after his death, that he held a name and place at the American bar to which none had succeeded. The same biographer said:

"Two characteristics, which seem to descend from generation to generation in this family, are great scope and concentration of mind and effective oratorical power, and this appears in several of the line who lay no other claim to lasting remembrance."

The Hodges' family traces descent from a representative of the family who came from England and settled in Bristol County, Mass., about 1630.

Graduated From Harvard in 1852.

Mr. Choate was prepared for college in the public schools of Salem and was graduated from Harvard in 1852, ranking fourth in a class of which his elder brother, William Gardiner Choate, was the first. He then entered the study of law in the Harvard Law School and was graduated in 1854. After an additional year of reading and practice in the office of Leverett Saltonstall, in Boston, he was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts in 1855. In the same year he made his home in this city.

Mr. Choate's first connection in New York was with the firm of Scudder & Carter. He had come to New York armed with a letter of introduction from Rufus Choate to William M. Evarts, and in 1856 he was invited to enter the firm of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Choate once said of Rufus Choate that "to his example and inspiration, to his sympathy and his helping hand" he owed more of his own success than "to any other man or men."

In 1859 Mr. Choate was admitted to Mr. Evarts's firm which then became known as Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This firm, in turn, became, in 1884, Evarts, Choate & Beaman. It was always a source of pride to remarkable men and was reputed to be, for years, the foremost legal firm in the country. Of Mr. Choate, in 1899, a biographer wrote:

"As a trial lawyer Mr. Choate has few, if any, rivals. His knowledge of human nature, wonderful ability in discerning situations and combining facts and perfect self-possession before a court render him formidable as an examiner of witnesses, while his ready wit and great eloquence give him unusual influence with juries.

"The feeling is current in New York that a case placed in Mr. Choate's hands is as nearly certain of a successful outcome as is possible. He is more sought after to represent important interests and argue test cases than perhaps any other lawyer in America. His versatility and ability are exhibited in equal degree and with equal force throughout the entire gamut of professional employment, from patent and admiralty causes and courts martial, through will contests and breach of promise cases, to those involving the greatest constitutional and international questions, and whether called into play in consultation or before jury or before an appellate tribunal, at all times and in all places he is equally at home and at his ease. Few men can be named who have possessed this marked quality and characteristic, which make, in the language of the profession, the recognized all-around lawyer.

"He is regarded as representative in training, culture, and refinement of the very best there is in the Anglo-Saxon race. Unknown to the world at large, his broad, catholic, and benevolent spirit is constantly manifested in works of charity, and, notwithstanding the drafts upon his professional time, his services as a lawyer are repeatedly given gratuitously to some public cause or to clients too poor to pay a fee; and for them his skill is employed even more persistently and earnestly than in the ordinary cases where the fees are paid. Mr. Choate is an exceptionally hard worker, with great powers of concentration and application, sparing himself neither night nor day during nine months of the year."

Ex-President American Bar Association.

Mr. Choate was a member and former President of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York, and the Harvard Law School Association, a Trustee of the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a Governor of New York Hospital. He was a member and former President of the Union League and Harvard Clubs and a member of the Metropolitan, University, New York Athletic, Downtown, Century, Riding, Alpha Delta Phi, Barnard, and City Clubs, and he was an honorary bencher of the Inner Temple, London, England. He was ten times a Doctor of Laws. A Harvard man of the class of 1852 in arts, of 1854 in the law school, he was first made an LL. D. by Amherst in 1887. Harvard followed in 1888, Yale in 1901, and Williams in 1905. Abroad he received the degree from Edinburgh and from Cambridge in 1900, from Oxford in 1902, (this university made him a Doctor of Civil Law,) from St. Andrew's in 1902, and from Glasgow in 1904. The University of Pennsylvania made him an LL.D. in 1908.

Of Mr. Choate's appearance in legal cases much has been written, but there is one tribute which stands forth. A writer in The London Outlook, while Mr. Choate was Ambassador in England, said: "A case was not a case unless Choate appeared in it," and then added: "It was more than a case when he did appear in it."

Some of His Famous Cases.

Prominent among the cases with which Mr. Choate was associated was that of Gen. Fitz-Hugh Porter, who had been deprived of his rank in the army owing to charges brought against him in connection with his conduct at the Battle of Bull Run. Gen. Porter demanded reinstatement, and Choate, in handling the case, had to master not only the principles but the minute details of a long, confused and momentous campaign. In addition there was the state of public feeling to be considered and the prejudices of the military men who had taken part in the campaign and lined up for or against Porter. Mr. Choate made his fight in 1879 before a commission appointed by President Hayes and he not only established Gen. Porter's innocence but brought about the restoration of his rank. Mr. Choate's versatility was further displayed in his presentation of the case for the defendant before the naval court-martial appointed to try Commander Bowman H. McCalla for alleged breaches of naval regulations, and still further illustration of that quality may be found in his genial diplomatic conduct of the unprecedented investigation undertaken by the New York Yacht Club of the Vigilant-Valkyrie controversy upon charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the conduct of the international yacht race between those boats.

In the famous case against Russell Sage, which for years was much talked about by the legal profession, Mr. Choate appeared as counsel for W. H. Laidlaw, a clerk of John Bloodgood & Co., bankers. Mr. Laidlaw was in Mr. Sage's office on Dec. 4, 1891, when a lunatic, afterward identified as Henry L. Norcross, demanded $1,200,000 from the financier, and being curtly put aside threw a bomb at him. Norcross and Mr. Sage's secretary, B. F. Norton, were killed, and Mr. Sage and others in the office injured.

Mr. Choate built his case on the allegation that Mr. Sage had placed his hand on Laidlaw's shoulder, and, swinging him around, interposed his body as a shield. He asked for $50,000 damages and got $25,000. The case was appealed and a new trial ordered, which resulted in a verdict of $43,000 for Laidlaw. It was again set aside on appeal and was never brought up again.

The cross-examination of Mr. Sage, conducted by Mr. Choate, was long a topic of discussion among lawyers and others who attended the trial. Mr. Choate himself once referred to it as "skinning an intellectual eel."

Defeated for Senator by Platt.

Mr. Choate never held public office, although he gave much of his time and energy to the people, not only as a member and chief counsel of the "Committee of Seventy," which brought the reign of Boss Tweed to an end but in other anti-Tammany fights. In 1894 he was President of the State Constitutional Convention, rendering valuable service to the State. In 1897 Mr. Choate gave his support to the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor, and in the State campaign of 1898 delivered a number of effective addresses for the Republican candidate for Governor. In 1897 Mr. Choate was a candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Thomas C. Platt. Mr. Choate's candidacy was urged by the Union League Club, which sent a large committee to Albany to appeal to the members of the Legislature to vote for him. At the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature on the evening of Jan. 14, 1897, however, Mr. Platt received the votes of thirty-two Senators and 110 Assemblymen, while Mr. Choate received only seven votes, those of three Senators and four Assemblymen.

His opinion of Richard Croker was freely expressed by Mr. Choate in addresses in the State campaign of 1898. At a meeting in Chickering Hall, in replying to an attack by Croker, he said, "I must say I regard it as the highest compliment for any respectable citizen to be abused by him." At the same meeting he said:

"Well, this audience looks to me like a good, old-fashioned audience who remember things they have read in the Bible. Croker's speech and why he spoke recall to my mind the familiar story of Balaam's ass. And in two or three points Mr. Croker reminds us of that very celebrated beast of burden. In the first place, until the ass spoke, nobody in the world imagined what a perfect ass he was. If he had not spoken he would have passed into history as an average, ordinary, silent ass who carried Balaam on his way; but when he spoke he was distinguished over all other asses in the land."

Ambassador to Court of St. James's.

to the Court of St. James's on Jan. 11, to the Court of St. James on Jan. 11, 1899, to succeed John Hay, who resigned to this country to enter President McKinley's Cabinet. He served in that capacity until 1905, and no one ever better acquitted himself. An idea of the esteem in which he was held in England was given by a comment made by The London Outlook when he left that country. It said: "Even for a man who has tasted, as he has, happiness all his life, who has mounted from triumph to triumph, and who would have to let his memory skip at least a generation to recall the time when he was not distinguished, the period of his Ambassadorship at the Court of St. James's must in retrospect appear like the abundant harvest and culmination of all that had gone before."

When Mr. Choate was at The Hague Peace Conference in 1907 he attracted much attention and there were many stories told. Perhaps no description of Mr. Choate at The Hague was more enjoyed than that of Comte de Saint Maurice, the political editor of Gil Blas, who, on Oct. 5 of that year, had this to say:

"He is the enfant terrible of the conference. He seems aware neither of the grandeur of the mission intrusted to the delegates nor of the personal majesty of their excellencies. He is barely a diplomat. He it is who, with an air of innocence, inserts into a discussion a few cold words which effectively shatter the grandiloquent bubbles of his colleagues. He it is who unsmilingly emphasizes some imposing puerility. It is he, always he, whose brief logic brings back to earth again discussions which have drifted into the pacific ether. What superb balloons he has thus pricked! What pretentious aeronauts has he brought to earthly realities."

Criticisms and Famous Addresses.

There have been many anecdotes told about Mr. Choate. Two of his utterances became famous. At a dinner of The Pilgrims many years ago he gave this toast to the fair sex:

"And, then, Women—the better half of the Yankee world—at whose tender summons even the stern Pilgrims were ever ready to spring to arms, and without whose aid they never could have achieved the historic title of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Pilgrim Mothers were more devoted martyrs than were the Pilgrim Fathers, because they not only had to bear the same hardships that the Pilgrim Fathers suffered but they had to bear with the Pilgrim Fathers besides."

Another famous address was his tribute to Roscoe Conkling during the case of Stewart against Huntington.

"However we may differ," said Choate, "one from another or all of us from him, we owe the Senator one debt of gratitude for standing always steadfast and incorruptible in the halls of corruption. Shadrach, Meshech, and Abednego won immortal glory for passing one day in the fiery furnace, but he has been twenty years there, and has come out without even a smell of smoke upon his garments."

One of Mr. Choate's wittiest sayings was made over a private dinner table at which he and Mrs. Choate were guests. Some one inquired of him who he would like to be if he could not be himself. He paused a few seconds, as if thinking over the list of the world's celebrities, and then his eye rested upon his wife. "If," he answered, "I could not be myself, I should like to be Mrs. Choate's second husband."

Mr. Choate frequently crossed swords with Chauncey M. Depew at formal and impromptu dinners; in fact they were often brought together for the very reason that a brilliant exchange of wit was sure to follow. Once in delivering the opening address on his pet theme, "Forefathers Day," Mr. Choate said:

"One day last week I was waited upon by a representative of one of our great metropolitan dailies with a polite request that I should furnish him with a copy of the speech I was to deliver this evening, in order that it might be 'set up' at the latest on Monday morning for publication to-morrow. 'God bless you,' said I, 'I have no copy to give you. How can I make an after-dinner speech until I have made sure of my dinner?'

"Well, he seemed a little crestfallen but proceeded to argue the matter. 'Why,' said he, 'we've got all the rest.' 'Surely,' said I, 'you have not got Mr. Depew's?' 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'we have got him in cold type.'"

A roar of laughter followed at the expense of Mr. Depew. After a while it was his turn. "The reporter who called on me for my speech," he remarked, "said to me as he said to Choate, 'I have them all,' but also added, 'Have you any poetry in yours?' Said I, 'no,' 'Well,' said he, 'Choate has.' And after reading it I came to the conclusion that he must have written it himself.'"

Another of Mr. Choate's much quoted addresses was delivered at a dinner of the American Bar Association in Chicago several years ago. Speaking on the topic, "Our Profession," he said:

"We love the law because among all the learned professions it is the only one that involves the study and the pursuit of a stable and exact science.

"Theology was once considered an immutable science, but how it has changed from age to age!

"And then as to medicine, how its practice and its theories succeed each other in rapid revolution, so that what were good methods and healing doses and saving prescriptions a generation ago are now condemned, and all the past is adjudged to be empirical!

"Meanwhile, common law, like a nursing father, makes void the part where the fault is and preserves the rest, as it has been doing for centuries.

"So long as the Supreme Court exists to be attacked and defended, that sheet anchor of our liberties and of our Government; so long as the public credit and good faith of this great nation are in peril; so long as the right of property which lies at the root of all civil Government, is scouted and the three inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, which are the Declaration of Independence proclaimed and the Constitution has guaranteed alike against the action of Congress and of the States, are in jeopardy, so long will great public service be demanded of the bar."

Some of His Noted Cases.

A brief review of some important cases in which he figured is necessary to give an idea of Mr. Choate's truly remarkable activity in his profession. Among them was the case of Feuardent against di Cesnola, in which Mr. Choate, in a trial lasting for many months, successfully defended the genuineness of the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To accomplish that end he was obliged at short notice to become an expert in archaeology. Then came the Credit Mobilier case, involving the contract for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad; the case of Stewart against Huntington, to recover a large sum of money alleged to be due on a contract for the purchase of stock and involving the operations of the builders of the Central Pacific Railroad; the case of Hutchinson against the New York Stock Exchange, and of Loubat against the Union Club, in each of which Mr. Choate was successful in securing the reinstatement of the plaintiff to membership in the defendant association, and the case of Hunt against the executors of Paran Stevens, in which Mr. Choate represented the plaintiff, Richard M. Hunt, the architect.

Others were the famous Tilden-Semard, New York election fraud cases in 1891 and 1892, many cases in the Admiralty Courts, many in different jurisdictions involving attacks upon the validity of the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust, in which millions of dollars were involved; the Cruger, Vanderbilt, Tilden, Stewart, Hoyt, Drake, and Hopkins-Searles and other important will cases. A somewhat extraordinary case in which Mr. Choate was successful was one before the Interstate Commerce Commission in which he secured against the railroads centring in this city a reduction and graduation in freight rates on milk which the railroads had refused to change for many years.

Authority on Constitutional Law.

Before the United States Supreme Court Mr. Choate also argued many important cases. He gained fame as an authority on constitutional law. Among the notable cases he argued before the court was the famous income tax case in which Mr. Choate succeeded in proving the unconstitutionality of the income tax law of 1894 and another was the Texas trust law case involving the constitutionality of the anti-trust law of the State of Texas.

Mr. Choate was always a strong champion of the bar as against aggressions or slights from the bench. One of the best illustrations of his defense of the rights of lawyers was his presentation in 1903 of the case of John W. Goff, now a Supreme Court Justice, as against the charges of contempt of court preferred from the bench by Recorder Smyth.

Concerning his attitude before the bench, a story has often been told of how Mr. Choate once rebuked Judge Van Brunt. The latter had a habit very distressful to advocates pleading before him of talking to his associates on the bench while the lawyers were delivering their addresses. This became at times most exasperating, but every one hesitated to make any fuss about it, being overawed by the Judge's austere dignity.

Choate was about to sum up in an important case. Forty minutes had been allotted to him for doing it. He had scarcely begun when the Judge wheeled about in his chair and began a discussion with one of his colleagues.

Choate—he was a very young man then—stopped speaking, folded his arms and gazed steadily at Judge Van Brunt. A hush fell upon the courtroom. The Judge, noting it, turned around to meet the eyes of the silent young man.

"Your honor," said the latter, "I have just forty minutes in which to make my final argument. Not only shall I need every second of that time to do it justice, but I shall also need your undivided attention."

"And you shall have it," replied the Judge, a faint flush on his cheeks.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA SOUGHT BY TURKEY

Offers to Open Dardanelles to Her Warships and Merchantmen, Rome Hears.

ROME, May 14.—The Idea Nazionale, the organ of the Nationalist Party, prints a report from diplomatic quarters that Turkey has made overtures to Russia through a neutral source for a separate peace on the basis of the complete opening of the Straits to Russian navigation, both for war and merchant vessels.

According to this report Turkey also declares herself disposed to give friendly consideration to the Armenian question and suitable recognition to the principle of nationalities.

Numerous reports have been current of late of Turkey's efforts in the direction of peace. Turkish agents, according to official information reaching London on May 9, are at work in Switzerland with the object of assuring the continued existence of Turkey. It has been said that Turkey, provided she is permitted to hold Constantinople, is willing to allow complete freedom of the Dardanelles.

WANT 'HINDENBURG PEACE.'

Thousands in Berlin Voice Demand for Annexations and Indemnities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 14.—The Circus Busch in Berlin was the scene yesterday of a manifesto for the so-called "Hindenburg peace." Thousands of men and women flocked to the circus. A member of the Reichstag opened the meeting with the words:

"We do not want a Scheidemann peace! We want a Hindenburg peace!"

The latter means, of course, a peace with annexations, indemnities, &c., and is the last effort of the pan-German annexationist' party to bring pressure to bear before the Chancellor's speech before the Reichstag. General Gröner was to have spoken, but was summoned to General Headquarters at the last minute to confer with the Kaiser.

KENNAN SEES DANGER OF RUSSIAN COLLAPSE

Writer Fears Radical Elements Will Cause the Overthrow of the Democratic Leaders.

The possible collapse of Russia's new Government was predicted last night by George Kennan, writer and authority on Russian afairs, in an address to the alumni of Union Theological Seminary at their annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy. The radical elements constituting the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Deputies has crippled the efforts of the Ministry to establish a staple form of Government, Mr. Kennan said, and there was danger that the same forces that had brought about the defeat of the revolution that followed the Russo-Japanese war would again cause the overthrow of its democratic leaders.

"There are probably more Socialists and wild theorists in Russia than in any other country in the world," said Mr. Kennan, "and the situation is especially serious because if the Government is sufficiently weakened it will permit Germany to withdraw a large part of her forces from the Russian front and throw them into the battle against the British and the French. In the United States we permit men with ideas to work them out, and, while some of them do not work, they at least gain a great deal of practical knowledge. But the case is different in Russia, and the result is the country is full of men who have wonderful brains but no practical judgment.

"The great danger confronting the new Russian Government is the belief of the peasantry that they have the right to confiscate lands held by the nobles and the belief of members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates that a committee of soldiers should advise the commanders of the army how to conduct the war. There are three or four different kinds of Socialists in this country, each of which has its own idea as to how to save the country and each determined to have his plan adopted. The Duma is afraid to order the soldiers to try to prevent the peasants from seizing lands, knowing full well that the soldiers, being themselves of the peasant class, would refuse to do it."

Raymond C. Knox was the toastmaster at the dinner, which was attended by 200 guests. Others who spoke were Professor William Adams Brown and the Rev. Charles M. Corbett, a missionary at Peking.

MAY ACCEPT COALITION.

Workmen's Council Vote, Now Against It, Not Final, It Is Said.

The possibility that the labor element of Russia represented by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, will participate in the coalition Ministry was forecast in a cable dispatch received yesterday by the Jewish Daily Forward from its Petrograd correspondent. The dispatch reads:

"The vote of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies not to participate in the coalition Ministry is not final and is subject to reconsideration according to what the leaders of the council have told me. The vote was 23 against 22, with 8 abstaining from voting, and although the council considers participation in the Provisional Government premature, conditions may cause it to accept the offer of the Cabinet.

"In case of the council participating the following will be the Ministers for the labor element: Count Tseretell, who was the leader of the Social Democrats in two Dumas; Victor Chernoff and Peshechonoff, journalists and theorists of the Social Revolutionary Party, also Vodovosoff.

"The Minister of Agriculture and leader of the Constitutional Democratic Party, Shingareff, has announced that the Constituent Assembly will be called for September.

"The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has declared as traitors to the revolution all who appropriate private property under the mask of Anarchism and Socialism. The council also protests against the Red Guard organized by the Maximalists.

Save for Victory

THE peace of the world and the security of liberty are dependent upon the use we now make of our national resources.

Our Government appeals to all to help assure the immediate success of The Liberty Loan.

The ends of sound business practice and patriotic sentiment are both served in the purchase of Liberty bonds.

Valorous men and valorous dollars must enter the nation's service that its institutions may be preserved and its life and property be protected.

The war bond issue is available to all in units as low as $50 and as high as $100,000.

The thrift and wealth of the nation are invited to join hands in SAVING FOR VICTORY. No one is exempt from this obligation.

The more we save, the sooner will victory be won.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office **Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.**

TALK OF DICTATOR TO SAVE RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

ister of War and Marine and share responsibility for the grave sin being committed against the country.

In an impassioned appeal to delegates from the front at a meeting in Petrograd yesterday, A. F. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, made the most alarming diagnosis of Russia's internal crisis which has come from any official person since the revolution. The Minister of Justice, who heretofore had made only the most optimistic and reassuring declarations, confessed that his confidence had left him and that he feared disaster.

"I came to you," said M. Kerensky, "because my strength is at an end. I no longer feel my former courage, nor have my former conviction that we are conscientious citizens, not slaves in revolt. I am sorry I did not die two months ago, when the dream of a new life was growing in the hearts of the Russian people, when I was sure the country could govern itself without the whip.

"As affairs are going now, it will be impossible to save the country. Perhaps the time is near when we will have to tell you that we can no longer give you the amount of bread you expect or other supplies on which you have a right to count. The process of the change from slavery to freedom is not going on properly. We have tasted freedom and are slightly intoxicated. What we need is sobriety and discipline. You could suffer and be silent for ten years, and obey the orders of a hated Government. You could even fire upon your own people when commanded to do so. Can you now suffer no longer?"

Fear War May Come to End.

M. Kerensky's declaration, though a trifle more outspoken in its pessimism than the utterances of other officials, is not unrepresentative of public opinion in Petrograd at the present time. Unless there is a quick infusion of a new spirit in the army and a new understanding of freedom among the masses, and unless there is more energy in working for the defense of the country, it is generally felt that Russia will not long be able to go on with the war.

All the newspapers, except the organs of the Extreme Left parties, publish articles regarding the fraternizing of the Russian and German soldiers on the Russian front, pointing out that "the German soldiers with whom the Russians are fraternizing belong to the same army that is fiercely fighting against the British and French."

Writing in the Russkia Volia (Russian Liberty) M. Andryeff, says: "We visit the Germans and drink German wine and coffee, and we return their hospitality. We kiss them, and the Germans are too ready to allow it. And while we are kissing them, other Germans are sent to kill the British and French—the same British and French who hurried their advance to give us time to reconstruct our affairs."

A congress of peasant delegates, representing twenty-seven provinces, opened here today. The bureau of the congress issued an urgent appeal to the peasants throughout Russia, "for the salvation of the country," to furnish grain and fodder for the army and the people in the rear. The appeal says supplies have been stopping since Easter, that stores are becoming exhausted, and that the situation is critical and hunger riots are threatened, although there are ample reserves in the country.

The semi-official news agency today gave out the following:

"The report that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies had called for an armistice is denied. The question of an armistice has never been raised by the Council, which, on the contrary, is engaged at present in drafting an appeal to the soldiers at the front, pointing out the inadvisability of a separate peace or of fraternizing with the enemy."

The resignation of General Guchkoff follows that of General Korniloff, commander of the Petrograd garrison, and probably is due to similar reasons. General Korniloff said his position had become impossible on account of the efforts of various organizations to control the garrison, the last straw which led to his resignation having been a demand by the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates that all his orders be presented to the committee for its indorsement.

General Guchkoff has been a leading figure in the Octoberist Party for years, but during the war little was heard of him until the time of the revolution, when he was appointed Minister of War and Navy ad interim. Since that time he has issued many appeals to the troops and the workmen to support the Government and continue the war vigorously.

ANSWER SOLDIERS' QUERIES.

Delegates Put Questions to Milukoff, Skobeloff, and Kerensky.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Great interest has been aroused by a statement of Milukoff, Skobeloff, and Kerensky at a conference of delegates from the front. Milukoff was asked numerous questions relating to foreign policy.

Question: "How do the Allies regard our renunciation of annexation and contribution and the right of all nationalities to determine their own fate?"

Answer: "The latter demand has been acceded to by the Allies, while the question of annexation is so bound up with the question of the right of nations to determine their own fate that nothing definite can be said on this subject. As regards contribution, the Allies hold that the nation which suffered must be rehabilitated by the power which ruined it. Uniting all three Polands in one whole is not annexation, nor is the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. As regards the Dardanelles, we have relinquished all claims to conquest, and the fate of Constantinople depends upon the views of the Allies."

Question: "What do the Allies think of the Russian revolution?"

Answer: "At first they were glad, but now they are concerned about the fall of discipline in the army and are beginning to fear the desire for immediate peace may gain the upper hand. I declare that not a single Russian party entertains the idea of a separate peace." [Great cheering.]

Question: "Is it true Japan is preparing to bring an army into Russia?"

Answer: "No, because Japan's interests lie further to the east than in the region of Baikal."

Question: "What advantage does America bring the Allies?"

Answer: "Russia receives a loan on the very favorable terms of 5 per cent. and also technical aid. America has offered to put the Siberian Railway in order, and is supplying Russia with vast quantities of ammunition."

Skobeloff said the International Socialist conference would be a great step toward ending the war. He considered that the total conquest of Germany as a means of ending the war was inadmissible, but to conclude peace the aims of the war must be made clear. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, of course, is against a separate peace, but the speaker considered the war would end by an organized agreement between the German and Russian democracies.

A speech of grave warning was made by Kerensky, and produced great consternation. He said the time had long passed when States could exist as entirely separate units. All countries were now bound together by strong economic and other ties. Russia would be able to play a decisive role in the world's history if she could prove her ideals just and her democracy too strong to be struggled against, but two things were necessary to realize this object, namely, organization and patience.

"We hear it said," he went on, "that we no longer need the front because they are fraternizing there. But are they fraternizing on all the fronts? Are they fraternizing on the French front? No, comrades, if you are going to fraternize then fraternize everywhere. Are not enemy forces being thrown over on to the Anglo-French front, and is not the Anglo-French advance already stopped? There is no such thing as a 'Russian front,' there is only one general allied front."

Tremendous applause greeted this, and Kerensky continued:

"We are marching toward peace and I should not be in the ranks of the Provisional Government if the ending of the war were not the aim of the whole Provisional Government; but if we are going to propose new war aims we must see we are respected by friend as well as by foe. If the tragedy and desperateness of the situation are not realized by all in our State, if our organization does not work like a machine, then all our dreams of liberty, all our ideals, will be thrown back for decades and maybe will be drowned in blood.

"Beware! The time has now come when every one in the depth of his conscience must reflect where he is going and where he is leading others who were held in ignorance by the old régime and still regard every printed word as law. The fate of the country is in your hands, and it is in most extreme danger. History must be able to say of us, 'They died, but they were never slaves.'"

CONCERN AT WASHINGTON.

Fears for Russian Democracy Increased by Late News.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—News of the overthrow of two dominating military figures in the Russian capital added greatly to the apprehension felt here for the democratic movement to which the Government soon is to be carried by a mission of distinguished Americans.

Official reports added nothing to the brief press dispatches that both the Minister of War, General Guchkoff, and the commander of the Petrograd garrison, General Korniloff, had been forced out of office by friction among high officials of the Provisional Government. The general impression grew, however, that the plight of the new democracy, beset by ambitious partisans of the old régime and by the intrigue of German agents, might be much more serious than surface conditions have revealed.

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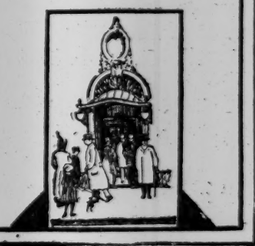

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LINER ODDLY PAINTED TO FOOL SUBMARINES

Passengers Saw Cruiser Fight U-Boat—One Tells of Four Ships Sunk, but Not Listed.

As a new measure of defense against submarine attack an American liner arrived yesterday at an American port with her superstructure, funnels, and hull covered with wavy white lines on a dark leaden background, which are said to render the vessel invisible at 1,500 yards in a light haze. The disguise is the invention of an American artist.

The passengers on board said that when the vessel was three days out from a port in England they sighted a British light cruiser firing at what appeared to be a very large U-boat which had two guns mounted on her deck forward. The two warcraft were about three miles away and as the liner kept on her course westward at nineteen knots and zigzagged continuously it was impossible for the passengers to ascertain the result.

William W. Norton, a New York business man, who was returning from a trip to Australia, told of the sinking of four British steamships, which so far have not been announced by the Admiralty.

The largest one was the Peninsular and Oriental liner Medina of 12,350 gross tonnage, on which the present King and Queen of England went to the Durbar at Delhi before the war. Mr. Norton said he left her at Marseilles and traveled overland to England via Paris, and was at Plymouth when the Medina was torpedoed near the harbor on April 28. There were about 300 passengers and crew on board, but no lives were lost. The Medina was one of the finest vessels in the Australian trade via the Suez Canal, and had accommodation for 650 passengers. She was built at Greenock in 1911, and was 550 feet long, 62 feet 8 inches beam, and 34 feet 5 inches depth of hold, and was commanded by Captain F. B. S. Notley.

Another steamship was the Omrah, belonging to the Orient Steam Navigation Company, which was sunk by a submarine on the same day in almost the same position, according to Mr. Norton. She was built in Glasgow in 1899 for the Australian passenger service via the Suez Canal, and was 8,130 gross tonnage, 490 feet 7 inches long, 58 feet 7 inches beam, and 28 feet depth of hold, and was commanded by Captain W. S. Shelford.

Mr. Norton added that the names of the other two vessels were the Spithead, 4,697 gross tonage and 401 feet long, and the Zambesi, 3,759 gross tonnage, 380 feet long, which were sunk in the Mediterranean near Port Said and Malta, respectively. Their crews were saved by the lifeboats and were brought home from those ports by the Medina, only to be torpedoed a second time in the English Channel.

The American steamship brought home the crews of four steamships which had been torpedoed or sunk by shell fire in the Atlantic. Twenty-one men from the Uruguayan steamship Gorizia, which the German Government recently denied having sunk by a torpedo, said that they were fired upon by a German submarine on April 30 when less than ten miles from the English coast. The U-boat continued shelling the vessel even after the Gorizia's commander had stopped his ship and the crew were getting into the boats. After they had got away the commander of the submarine sent a boat to the steamship with an officer in command, and men went into the hold with bombs to destroy the vessel.

Other crews on the liner were thirty-two men of the American steamship Rockingham, formerly the Nebraskan, which was sunk on May 1 with the loss of two lives; six survivors of the sailing vessel Mystery, sunk off the coast of Ireland on May 1, and three members of the crew of the American steamship Vacuum, torpedoed on April 28. One of the latter, John Simpson, first assistant engineer, of 364 West Fifty-fifth Street, said that, under the conditions, which were added to by bitterly cold weather, it was a wonder that only twenty-three lives were lost. Lieutenant C. C. Thomas, who had charge of the naval gunners on the Vacuum, died in his boat of exposure, he said.

The officers of a British steamship report the sinking of the British freighter Corfu by a German submarine on April 17 while on a voyage from Philadelphia to Genoa with a cargo of iron. The Corfu, a vessel of 3,695 gross tonnage and 346 feet long, was 150 miles west of Gibraltar when she was attacked by the U-boat. One of her crew was killed by shellfire and the remainder were rescued from their boats by a destroyer and landed at Gibraltar.

RHEIMS EDIFICE LIKELY TO FALL

Cracked Walls of the Famous Cathedral Bulging and the Roof Is Full of Holes.

WHITNEY WARREN VISITS IT

Makes Careful Inspection of the Ruins at Request of the French Government.

CHAMPAGNE IN STORAGE

80,000,000 Bottles, "War Brand," Accumulating in City's Underground Cellars.

By WYTHE WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14.—I have just visited Rheims in company with Whitney Warren, who was invited by the French Government to make a new report on the condition of the cathedral in view of the recent terrific bombardment. This is the third time that the American architect has been called upon to give his professional study to the systematic destruction of the building.

Inasmuch as entrance is now barred to every one on account of the danger of falling débris, I was especially included in the official permit by General Nivelle. For three hours we wandered undisturbed and unaccompanied through the magnificent ruin, taking dozens of photographs, Mr. Warren making minute comparisons of the present condition with that of the time of his last visit six months ago. In summing up his findings, he said:

"The cathedral is now in grave danger of total destruction. In the recent bombardment seven of the flying buttresses were shot away, so that the walls, particularly those of the transept, are so weak that just one chance shot would bring all that portion of the building tumbling down. The walls are full of cracks, and are really just hanging together, depending only on the thin iron supports inserted through them. Considering the entire cathedral, I would say that probably three such chance shots or possibly half a dozen would raze it to the ground.

"With the loss of the flying buttresses the pressure of the other supports has become so great against the other walls that they are bulging out. New cracks are appearing constantly, so that the vicinity of the cathedral is very unsafe. It could be saved if no more shells hit it. I don't mean it could be restored. It is too badly smashed ever to be restored, except in spots. What I mean is it could be preserved as it is—a wonderful and inspiring ruin, quite as magnificent in its way as the Roman Colosseum. No matter what further destruction occurs it seems to me it should be kept simply as a ruin to let the whole world see throughout all time what savages the Germans really are. Even to preserve it would be a difficult task, but nowadays it is possible to preserve almost anything, and I believe a temporary support could be installed, both inside and outside the walls, that would prevent them from falling until they could be sufficiently strengthened and again made intact. However, the Germans are probably able to prevent the building being saved, as they seem intent on its total destruction.

Hauts Reliefs Half Intact.

"Since I was here the last time I should say its condition is over 50 per cent. worse. The whole exterior is now too badly scarred for any modern restoration to make anything of it. The magnificent hauts reliefs of the fourteenth century that covered one entire interior end wall are by some miracle still half intact. They are the most unique treasure of the Cathedral. There is nothing like them any place else in the world but, alas, they cannot be removed as they are carved out of the Cathedral itself. I am glad to see the authorities are now building a thick brick wall covering them, but inasmuch as the Germans have lately been sending shells of 380 millimeters into the building it will be more than a miracle if they escape.

"Of course, it is simple to see that the German statement that the cathedral has been shelled because it is used as an observation post is only another of their lies. The cathedral towers are about eighty meters high, and you can count about sixteen French observation balloons hereabouts that are at least 300 meters high. What good would the towers be as an observatory? Also the Germans cannot truthfully charge they are firing at the cathedral to destroy French batteries because you can easily determine and so can they that there is no French battery within a mile of it. Also they lie when they say that the shells hitting the cathedral have been accidental and that they didn't really mean to hit it because as you can also easily see when approaching Rheims in the distance the cathedral looms above the town as big as an elephant in a backyard. No, the Germans are ruthlessly destroying this great work of art because they are what they are—that is to say, because they are Germans, just Germans—there is no name to call any one that could be worse."

The interior condition of the cathedral is now so bad it is impossible to keep the rubbish cleared, as was the case up to a month ago, when visitors were constantly taken there. Then there was only one hole in the roof, but now there is a succession of great holes and fissures joining them, so that the floor is in places five feet deep with crumbled masonry. The high altar has totally disappeared and the priceless stained glass of the windows has now all gone.

"The greatest miracle of all is that the building has resisted destruction so long," Mr. Warren explained. "It is only the great thickness of the walls and the stone arches of the roof that have saved it from falling long ago."

During the period of the war preceding the great allied offensive in April it is estimated that about 30,000 shells fell on the city and church, but during the "spite bombardment" that followed the offensive 20,000 shells of all sizes were rained on the place during a period of eight days; and even yesterday while we were there the destruction was still going on, shells constantly falling in all parts of the city. We had ample proof of the size of the shells deliberately hurled at the cathedral when in the midst of a pile of crumpled masonry under the transept we came upon an unexploded shell of 380 millimeters.

Much Champagne Stored Up.

After visiting the church we made a brief tour of the city and found throughout a great change from a few months ago. Like Verdun and Arras the place is gradually disintegrating, falling into final ruin. Up to the last bombardment about 17,000 of the 120,000 inhabitants of before the war remained there, but then about 10,000 more were evacuated, leaving 7,000 as the present population. The famous hotel, Lion d'Or, in the square facing the cathedral, which has kept open throughout, was finally compelled to close its doors, and the carriages which have become famous for the pertinacity of their drivers in remaining to conduct sightseers trough the town were also compelled to quit. But even during the beginning of the final heavy shelling they held on. When one side of the street was getting shelled the entire line of vehicles took their stand on the opposite side or a little further along where there was comparative safety, and often artillery officers brought up from various points would leave their military automobiles at Division Headquarters, which is installed in one of the famous champagne cellars, and calmly hire a carriage to drive them out to the batteries.

Speaking of champagne cellars, an officer at headquarters told me that the inhabitants are counting on the vintage now bottled in the city to restore the city after the war. He said that there are 80,000,000 bottles at a present valuation of $140,000,000. It is proposed instead of selling this labeled by the year that for sentimental reasons it be called "the war brand," and that the entire output be disposed of under such a lebel as the authentic champagne of Rheims that resisted the Germans.

Visit to the Cathedral.

Our drive through the city showed scarcely a single house that has escaped at least partial destruction, and whole districts wiped out entirely. The Hotel de Ville is a complete wreck. There is nothing standing but fragments of the outer walls. This destruction was also part of the last bombardment. At the end of the tour we returned to the Place de la Cathédrale and turned off into the tiny Rue du Cardinal de Lorraine, where in an old palace adjoining the cathedral gardens there still lives Mgr. Lucon, Cardinal of Rheims. He is 82 years of age, and, except far a trip to Rome to attend the conclave that elected the present Pope, he has not passed a day away from his beloved cathedral since the beginning of the war.

Although half his palace is in ruins—hit sixteen times during the last bombardment—we were received with all the etiquette that goes with a visit to a Cardinal. With the few retainers who remained, Cardinal Lucon insists on all ceremony and the services that belong to each day. It is not often he consents to receive visitors, but he was anxious to see Whitney Warren to thank him and also Mrs. Warren for the large donations they collected in America for his fund that kept alive 200,000 refugees from Rheims and the Champagne district, and which is distributed by all his priests not serving in the army. It is pathetic and wonderful how he insists on remaining always in sight of the church even though half the Generals of the army have begged him to go to a place of safety. He watches that cathedral as he might watch at the bedside of some one who is dying.

He told us of the last bombardment. At the beginning he was walking in the garden reading his breviary when a shell fell near him, and tore a large hole in the earth.

"I went to my room to pray," he said. "I prayed to the angels to guard my cathedral, and to divert the shells. At night, when the firing died down, I went outside, but in the moonlight I could see, alas! my prayer had not been answered. I do not understand, but I suppose God in His wisdom has some purpose in letting the church be destroyed."

He then told us how he had prepared a pamphlet denouncing Germany in the name of civilization, but had not yet made it public owing to the fact that "the Germans were still so near." His old eyes flashed as he spoke of the German Cardinal of Cologne giving a promise to the Pope over a year ago that the church would not suffer further destruction. "What is a German promise worth?" he asked. "Even a promise given to the Pope."

At the end of our talk he asked us to remain to dinner. He said he would consider it "an honor." We felt that it was we who would be honored, that we were indeed honored to be able to meet that grand old man of Rheims. He came with us out into the Rue de Cardinale de Lorraine and stood there in the sunshine while we photographed him against the ruins of his cathedral, standing beside a lilac bush in full bloom. He made a wonderful picture with his white hair, his little red cap, and a scarf about the waist, smiling at us—so old and yet so brave.

We drove away to Epernay in the car the General of the division had placed at Mr. Warren's disposal during our visit. Just before leaving we again drove in front of the cathedral to the equestrian statue of Jeanne d'Arc. The entire square was littered with débris from a score of holes made by heavy shells. There were shell holes and upturned blocks of stone within a few feet of the statue. There is really something uncanny about that statue—something prophetic—so one cannot wonder that the people of France offer up their faith and hopes to it in prayer. For after that hell of shells and fire about it the statue itself has not yet suffered a single scratch or scar.

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED IN THE NORTH SEA

The L-22 Is Brought Down by Naval Battle Plane While Attempting to Reach the Coast.

LONDON, May 14.—British naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L-22 in the North Sea this morning, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. A dispatch to The Star from the east coast says news was received early this morning that the L-22 was approaching the coast. A squadron of naval aircraft went in pursuit. The Zeppelin was attacked by a battle plane which overhauled it and was seen to burst into flames.

Two members of the airship's crew jumped into the sea, The Star says, and the others disappeared with the burning Zeppelin.

A Zeppelin with three gondolas, enveloped in heavy smoke, was sighted today at Terschelling, Holland, (an island in the North Sea,) a Reuter dispatch from Harlingen, Holland, reports. When the smoke disappeared fifteen minutes later the Zeppelin was no longer to be seen.

The destruction of the L-22 marks the fourth attempt at Zeppelin raids within the last year which has ended in disaster. Two of the mammoth airships were shot down during a raid on London on Sept. 23, 1916, and two months later two more Zeppelins were destroyed off the English coast. On March 17 French artillerymen shot down a Zeppelin behind the French lines while it was endeavoring to reach Paris.

AUSTRIANS BOMB AQUILEIA.

Basilica and Archaeological Museum Damaged, Rome Reports.

ROME, May 14.—Today's War Office report reads:

On the Trentino front yesterday there were artillery duels on the Asiago Plateau. Enemy airplanes made repeated attempts to reconnoitre in the Sugana Valley. They were hindered by our air patrols. Enemy detachments were repulsed in the Travignolo Valley and in the San Pellegrino Valley.

On the Julian front the artillery was increasingly active. Our artillery heavily engaged the batteries and trenches and important centres in the enemy lines. Fires were reported in the rear of the enemy positions. Southeast of Gorizia patrol raids resulted in the capture of thirty prisoners, two machine guns intact, and a quantity of ammunition.

The aerial activity also increased. A hostile squadron dropped bombs in the Aquileia area, damaging the Basilica and the Archaeological Museum. In a brilliant engagement on the Middle Isonzo two enemy machines were brought down by our airmen.

DAVISON TO LIVE AT CAPITAL

Head of Red Cross War Council Enthusiastic Over New Work.

Henry P. Davison, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was recently appointed Chairman of the Red Cross War Council by President Wilson, returned to New York yesterday to attend meetings of the Executive and Finance Committees of the organization. Last night he left for Washington, where he expects to make his home pending the cessation of the war. Mr. Davison plans to rent a house in Washington.

Mr. Davison is enthusiastic in the discussion of the unlimited opportunities of the American Red Cross. "The responses we have received," he said yesterday, "have been amazing. Men and women of all ages have volunteered to work. Only this morning, a man earning $7,000 a year called on me and said that he had saved up enough money to keep going for a year or more, and that he was willing to give up his position and devote his entire time to the Red Cross without any remuneration. He said he would pay his own expenses if sent abroad for service. This is only one case. We have had any number of similar offers."

Mr. Davison declared that the American Red Cross had wonderful opportunities, especially in view of the fact that its activities would not be handicapped by officialdom and red tape.

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BRITISH CAPTURE WHOLE OF ROEUX

Continued from Page 1.

German Army Headquarters Staff, and "in the stubborn struggle we retained the ruins of the village against several enemy attacks."

The text of the German official statement says:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the coast and in the Ypres and Wytschaete bends the artillery activity incseased at times yesterday.

The strong artillery fire on the Arras battlefield, which had slackered somewhat in places throughout the day, recommenced with renewed vigor during the evening between Lens and Queant. Isolated English advances near Oppy and Fampoux failed. The fight near Bullecourt was continued with bitterness. In the stubborn struggle we retained the ruins of the village against several enemy attacks.

In St. Quentin the destruction wrought by enemy shelling becomes greater daily.

Front of German Crown Prince: On the Aisne front the position was unchanged. In Champagne the artillery duel, especially between Prunay and Auberive, attained considerable strength.

The enemy yesterday lost twelve airplanes and one captive balloon. Lieutenant Wolff shot down his thirtieth airplane and Lieutenant Baron von Richthofen his twenty-fourth adversary.

The evening communication issued by the War Office says:

There has been artillery activity of varying intensity in the western fighting areas today. Partial attacks by the French near Craonnelle, Corbeny, and Berry-au-Bac were unsuccessful.

GUNS BUSY ON FRENCH FRONT.

Patrol Fighting on the Aisne and in Champagne Is Reported.

PARIS, May 14.—There have been heavy artillery exchanges throughout the day along the French front north of the Aisne and in the Berry-au-Bac region, northwest of Rheims, as well as east of that city. The only infantry fighting reported took place during the night, when German reconnoitring parties on the Aisne front and in Champagne were repulsed. An enemy attempt on the heights of the Meuse was easily broken up.

The official statement tonight says:

In the course of the day the German artillery, violently countershelled, bombarded the front north of Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny. Quite lively artillery action took place east of Berry-au-Bac and in Champagne, in the region of Mont Haut.

On the heights of the Meuse an enemy attempt against one of our outposts in the Bois des Chevaliers was easily repulsed. There is no important event to report on the rest of the front.

On May 12 and 13 six enemy airplanes were brought down. It is confirmed that another German machine crashed to the earth on May 11 after an engagement. Our bombing squadrons dropped 4,000 kilos of explosives on stations and bivouacs behind the German front.

The afternoon statement follows:

There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. We repulsed strong German reconpoitring parties which were attempting to approach our lines at various points—northeast of Vauxaillon, west of Craonne, at Hill 108, near Sapigneul, and in Champagne, southwest of Nauroy. All these attempts were checked completely by our fire. The enemy suffered heavy losses and left prisoners in our hands.

WHY CANADIANS FIGHT.

German Officer Says They Are in War for Fun and Souvenirs.

OTTAWA, May 14.—The Canadians at the front apparently are earning a peculiar reputation among the Germans, says a dispatch received here today from Canadian Army Headquarters in France.

"An officer recently captured who knows the Dominion and its people well," the message says, "said to a Canadian officer in whose charge he ultimately found himself:

"'We Germans fight as a duty and because we have to. You Canadians appear to be in the war for fun and souvenirs.'"

The dispatch says that "for the Canadian infantry this is a period of comparative quiet."

GERMAN TROOPS SENT WEST.

Report of 600,000 Being Forwarded from Russia to France.

If reports published here of the withdrawal of forty-six divisions by the Germans from the Russian front are authenticated, it will practically mean that Russia is no longer considered an enemy, on account of the comparatively few men left and the difficulty of moving such a vast body of troops 1,000 miles.

Observers in the eastern as well as the western theatre of war now agree that the average number of men in a German division is only 13,000. The withdrawal of forty-six divisions from the eastern to the western front would, therefore, mean the movement of about 600,000 men.

To move them from the Russian to the French front the Germans have seven railway systems, each traversing about 800 miles after the German and Austrian frontiers are reached, or less than the distance from New York to Chicago. The three northern strategic systems concentrate at Aix-la-Chapelle on the Belgian frontier, two concentrate at Metz, and two at Strassburg. A German troop train consists of twenty cars for such a journey, each capable of holding only 150 to 200 men—such is the report of those who have seen these trains on sidings in Belgium.

After certain German formations had been sent south to oppose Brusiloff last Autumn, there were left on the Russian front, between the Gulf of Riga and the Pinsk marshes, a distance of 450 miles, forty-eight divisions of infantry and ten of cavalry which, according to Russian reports, then represented an aggregate strength of 1,200,000 on the old reckoning of a few over 20,000 men to a division.

The Germans on this front were then divided into six armies; the Mitau army, with general headquarters at Shavli; the Eighth Army, (von Scholtz's,) headquarters at Uciany; Tenth Army, (von Eichhorn's,) headquarters at Vilna; Twelfth Army, (von Fabeck's,) headquarters at Lida; Ninth Army, (von Woynch's,) headquarters at Slonim, and the various army detachments under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with headquarters at Kobrin.

SERBS CONTINUE ADVANCE.

Great Number of Bulgar Prisoners as Well as Booty Taken.

PARIS, May 14.—Following is today's report from Army Headquarters concerning operations on the Macedonian front:

Eastern Theatre, May 13.—Artillery actions occurred in certain sectors of the front. The Serbian Army continues to advance in the direction of Dobropolye. Enemy reconnoissances south of Kakubovo and near the right bank of the Vardar were repulsed.

Deny British Cruiser Hit Mine.

LONDON, May 14.—The British Admiralty today issued a denial of a German wireless report that the British cruiser Cordelia had struck a mine and had been towed to Barrow badly damaged.

No previous report has been received of a mishap to the Cordelia. She is a light cruiser, laid down in February, 1914, and displacing about 3,750 tons.

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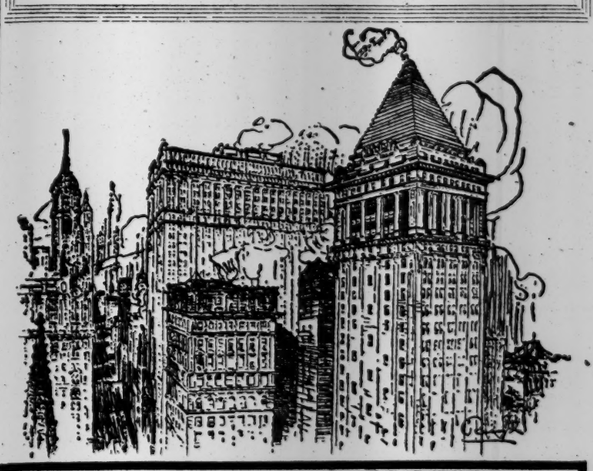

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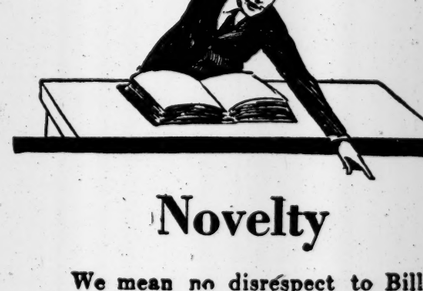

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JELLICOE NOW HEADS BRITISH NAVY STAFF

Carson Announces Plans for Radical Reorganization of the Admiralty's Work.

NEW BLOOD IS INTRODUCED

Geddes to Direct All Shipbuilding for the Navy, Army, and Ministry of Shipping.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15.—A General Staff, headed by Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, the First Sea Lord, is being organized for the British Navy. Jellicoe will retain his present post, but will have the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff.

Vice Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, Chief of the Admiralty War Staff, will become an additional member of the Board of the Admiralty with the title of Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear Admiral Alexander L. Duff will become an additional member of the Board of the Admiralty with the title of Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff. Rear Admiral Halsey, at present Fourth Sea Lord, is to become Third Sea Lord in succession to Vice Admiral Frederick C. Tudor, who will be appointed Commander in Chief of the China station. Rear Admiral Tothill will succeed Rear Admiral Halsey as Fourth Sea Lord.

All these changes were announced in the House of Commons yesterday by Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, who indicated that the process of strengthening the naval staff by the addition of officers transferred from active service was still going on.

Sir Edward said that the changes had a twofold object. The first was to free the First Sea Lord and the heads of the Naval Staff from administrative work so far as possible in order that they might concentrate their attention on important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war.

The second object, he said, was to strengthen the shipping, building, and production departments of the Admiralty by providing an organization comparable with that which supplied the army with munitions. It was further intended to develop and utilize to the best advantage the whole shipbuilding resources of the country and to concentrate the whole organization under one authority as far as possible.

Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, Deputy Director General of Munitions Supply, had been chosen for this position, Sir Edward stated, and would be responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding requirements of the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Ministry of Shipping.

For this purpose the staffs of the three departments would be placed under his control. As the duties for which he was responsible at the Admiralty would include not only shipbuilding but the production of arms and ammunition, Sir Edward said, it was necessary that Sir Eric's connection with the Admiralty should be close and intimate, and for this reason he was appointed a member of the Board of the Admiralty. He would also be associated with the Ministry of Shipping Control Committee, and eventually have the title of Controller and the temporary rank of Vice Admiral.

Owing to the large shipping losses caused by German submarines, the British Admiralty has been under a heavy fire of criticism for weeks, and a thorough reorganization, with the infusion of new blood and adoption of more vigorous offensive methods, has been demanded. One of the chief points urged by critics of the Admiralty was the creation of a Navay Staff, in line with the practice adopted in the War Office.

The decision of the Government will put the direction of the navy's work in the hands of a trained sea fighter in Sir John Jellicoe.

INDICTS KAISER'S SON FOR WHOLESALE THEFT

Noyon Resident Files Formal Accusation Against Eitel Friedrich and a Grand Duke.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 14.—Fernand Engerand, a Deputy, has been advocating for some time in the press that the only efficacious means of bringing home to the Germans their misdeeds and crimes committed against noncombatants, looting private property, &c., would be to draw up regular acts of indictment against individual offenders.

A citizen of Noyon, Lucien Arenta, whose house and belongings were pillaged by German officers, has followed the Deputy's advice and drawn up a formal indictment. The document states that after inquiry it has been possible to identify certain persons responsible for the acts of burglary and pillage committed on his premises. The first person indicted is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who inhabited the plaintiff's château in December, 1914, and carried off the furniture to his new headquarters, where a part of it has since been identified by the owner. Prince Eitel Friedrich, the Emperor's second son, together with the General commanding the Ninth Corps, are next accused of wholesale pillaging, also a certain Lieutenant Goldenburg, who is said to have been guilty of petty larceny which took the form of appropriating ladies' underwear.

This accusation contains two counts—first, the indictment of the persons mentioned; second, the indictment of unknown persons who stole silverplate and broke into the safe at the local bank.

The Echo de Paris, which publishes the document, points out that America can aid in the work of legal retribution and possibly help forestall further misdeeds in view of the fact that the Kaiser has a part of his personal fortune invested in the United States. It is certain, the paper says, if the Allies publicly announce solidarity in the matter and declare their resolution to proceed against persons guilty under the Hague conventions of criminal offenses great salutory pressure could be brought to bear on the Germans.

Volunteers' Status in Doubt.

Captain Arthur F. Cosby of the Military Training Camps' Association said yesterday that he thought the candidates who had not been selected for the officers training camps after passing the physical and mental examinations, would be automatically released from the oath they took when the camp officially opens today.

REAL WORK BEGINS FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

estimated that the moving picture houses which will assist in publicity measures reach at least 15,000,000 persons daily.

Several of the department and 5-and-10 cent stores have offered to install special booths for the receipt of Liberty Loan subscriptions, and some have suggested the plan of having daily lectures delivered on the loan to their patrons.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of the following subcommittee which is to co-operate with the General Committee in working out plans for placing the Liberty Loan bonds with persons of small means on the partial payment plan: John Muir, Albert McClave, George E. Roberts, L. M. Picabia, Paul R. Sheldon, and Charles G. Smith. The first work of the committee will be to prepare a pamphlet for distribution among employers, advising them how to operate a partial-payment system.

Among the subscriptions announced yesterday were $5,000,000 by the Republic Iron and Steel Company and $1,000,000 by Bernhard, Scholle & Co.

Allen B. Forbes, head of Harris, Forbes & Co., Chairman of the Committee on Distribution, said yesterday that organization of the New York Federal Reserve District had been completed, all the different trades, businesses and professions being represented by sub-committees. In speaking of the Liberty Loan bonds, Mr. Forbes said:

"There never was a time when the press of the country could do so much to aid a patriotic cause as now by arousing the people to a sense of the importance of an immediate and enthusiastic response to the Liberty Loan call. To make this loan a success is our first problem which must be solved or all else will fail; this loan is first trench and we must take it. I confidently believe that the people of this country, if thoroughly aroused, will cooperate with the Government in making our international position effective. The first and most important step is to put the people squarely behind the Government in its plans for raising funds. You can fight war without funds than you can without men or munitions.

"I am confident that all the people need is to have brought home to them their responsibility. Just as it is important that a man should raise crops or that a man should go to the front, so it is no less important that the rest of the people furnish the money that will be needed. Truly this is a time in which everybody must do his bit. Every man who subscribes $50, $100, or $1,000 for Liberty bonds out of his present savings is doing just that much effective work—providing that much effective energy which otherwise would be unavailable.

"The man who has the money or can borrow it with the expectation of paying for his loan out of his savings should be ready and willing to subscribe. The security is the best that has ever been put out in the history of the world. The success of the loan requires co-operation of every man regardless of his circumstances. I predict the people of this country will be alive to their responsibility and that they will respond most generously."

Frank A. Vanderlip, who is Chairman of the Bankers' Publicity Committee, gave a dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club at which his guests were newspaper publishers and editors. He discussed the Liberty Loan and asked their co-operation in giving the Government loan the widest possible publicity, both in the news and in the editorial columns of their publications.

PAY $25,000,000 MORE OF LOAN TO BRITAIN

England Purchasing Supplies on Behalf of Russia—McAdoo Here June 4.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Great Britain today received a third installment of $25,000,000 of the $100,000,000 which the United States has agreed to lend to meet British purchases in this country during May.

This brings the amount advanced to Great Britain thus far up to $275,000,000, and the total to all the Allies, exclusive of the $75,000,000 to be loaned to Belgium for feeding the population in the occupied area, up to $475,000,000.

The other $200,000,00 has been divided between France and Italy. Count di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, called today upon Secretary McAdoo to introduce members of the Italian Commission. It is understood that another loan to Italy is being considered.

"In connection with some of the recent loans made to the British Government," a statement issued by Secretary McAdoo tonight says, "it is stated that considerable portions of the sums now being advanced are in effect for payments for purchases made by the British Government for other allied Governments on account of contracts recently placed or now being placed in the United States."

It is understood that Great Britain is purchasing supplies on behalf of Russia in this country, there having been thus far no loan by this Government to Russia.

The first actual subscriptions to the Liberty Loan since the announcement of the full details were received at the Treasury today, accompanied by the required 2 per cent. of the amount of subscription. A considerable number of subscriptions accompanied by cash had been received prior to the announcement.

Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that he would speak at Carnegie Hall in New York on the night of June 4 at a meeting under the auspices of the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District. The Secretary will go to New York a few days after his return from his Western trip.

Military Band in Skirts Is Forming.

The country is going to have a chance to see a military band in skirts when the Women's League for Self-Defense gets volunteers for cornets, trombones, and the big drum. Any woman who wants to blow a horn is invited to enroll with the Secretary of the league at 303 Fifth Avenue. Women who can ride motor cycles or telegraph by wireless are also needed. Women infantry soldiers drill on Thursday evenings in the headquarters of the Junior Naval Reserve at 217 West Fifty-seventh Street and on Saturday evenings in the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers. Cavalry drills are held in the armory of the First Field Artillery on Saturdays and Mondays.

No Coal for Hamburg Elevated Road.

COPENHAGEN, May 14, (via London.)—The shortage of fuel in Germany, which is causing great inconvenience, made necessary the suspension on Saturday of service in Hamburg and the adjoining City of Altona by the Hamburg elevated railway.

WARNS CONGRESS TAX WILL BE HEAVIER

Continued from Page 1.

and it means scaling $110,000,000 right off your income tax receipts which are put in the estimate. For every billion dollars of tax-free bonds that we issue you scale twenty million dollars from the receipts of the income tax."

Mr. Hill suggested that there should have been assessed a tax on newspaper advertising to be passed along to the advertiser or buyer. This tax, he said, was preferable to an increased rate on letters and post cards.

Two Amendments Offered.

Two amendments important to newspapers and magazines were offered by Chairman Moon of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads during debate on the War Tax bill. One provides for the continued admission free of duty of print paper, and the other lowers the proposed increases in postage rates on publications having the second-class mail privilege.

Chairman Moon notified the House that he was opposed to the drastic increases proposed by the Ways and Means Committee on second-class mail matter as provided in the "zone system" rates included in the tax bill. He offered a compromise plan whereunder the reading matter in publications would continue to pay the present rates of one cent a pound and the advertising sections would bear parcel post rates if mailed beyond the second parcel post zone. This amendment, which will be voted on after the House concludes general debate on the bill, reads:

Upon all newspapers, magazines, and other publications regularly admitted as matter of the second class, when mailed by the publisher, and no other, one cent per pound; provided, that parcel post rates shall be charged upon all that portion of such newspapers, magazines or other publications which is devoted to paid advertising matter when the same is addressed to any post office in the third, fourth, fifth sixth, seventh, or eighth zones.

Print paper is included in that section of the Tax bill which abolishes the free list of the Underwood tariff and provides that all articles on the free list shall bear a tax of 10 per centum ad valorem. The Moon amendment would insert in this section the words "except on white print paper."

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, like Mr. Hill, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, assailed the Tax bill, saying he had not signed the committee report and reserved the right to criticise it. Mr. Moore's best complaint was that the bill discriminated against the industries of cities and did not tax adequately the rural communities. Addressing the Democratic side, he said there had been a strange reluctance in committee to tax the farmer. He referred to the absence of a tax on gasolene, stationary engines, and cotton. He also asserted that there should have been levied an excise tax on sugar, corresponding with that proposed on coffee and tea.

Criticised by McCormick.

Representative Medill McCormick of Illinois said the Tax bill unquestionably was unscientific and was not a measure to serve as a basic bill for an era that might result in other taxation bills.

"There is something ominous," said Mr. McCormick, "about the reception of the measures proposed for the support of the war. At a time when the Government should summon the energies of an inspirited people we seem ready to daunt their resolution to take up the burden. When we should be mustering all our resources the Administration and Congress contemplate closing the doors to popular knowledge of public affairs and putting manacles upon the national industry. We have not yet acted, and I trust that we shall not so act, but the first fruits of our proposed action may be seen in the unexpected journey of the Secretary of the Treasury to secure subscriptions for the Liberty Loan.

"Members of the committee have argued in their defense that the new taxes for the most part will fall upon those able to bear them, and, unsound as are some of the taxes proposed, certain members of the committee have assented to them under compulsion of necessity. There is no necessity now to impose taxes which unnecessarily will disturb the production of the country, which will bear illogically, irrationally, and unevenly upon persons and businesses which should be equally liable to taxation."

Mr. McCormick opposed the retroactive feature of the income tax section of the bill.

"I am not clear why, in seeking an additional $100,000,000, it would not have been possible to add that sum of one per cent. to the income taxes proposed for next year. I should like to know why the rate of graduation is steeper on the smaller than on the larger incomes.

"The exemption for married persons is lowered from $4000 to $2,000 a year. The committee should have provided for an additional exemption on account of children. The contemplated tax will not bear equitably upon childless couples and men and women who have children to support. I do not challenge the statement that a greater part of the burden will fall upon the rich and the well-to-do, but I do charge that it will fall unequally upon those who should and must bear it."

How Excess Profits Tax Works.

Mr. McCormick attacked the theory of the excess profits tax. He suggested that the English system would be better. He pointed out that the English individual income tax rate is higher than the rate proposed on larger incomes in the Administration measure. He asserted that the excess profits tax, if accepted as proposed by the Administration, would tend to kill industry and prevent the collection either of an excess profits tax or of a larger income tax. He pointed out that in a prosperous city in Illinois there were three mercantile establishments of like size.

"Two of them," he said, "belong to individuals who will be exempt from the excess profits tax. The third is a corporation, and, if the bill as it stands becomes law, must pay 10 per cent. upon its profits over 8 per cent. earned on the small capital of the business."

The excess profits tax, according to Mr. McCormick, will not hit "war brides" or "war babies" earning 500 per cent. as hard as legitimate industry.

"There is a vast difference," he said, "between the excess profits tax, so called, in this country and that in Great Britain. In broad terms, the British excess profits tax has amounted to 60 per cent. of all traders' profits which are in excess by more than $1,000 of the average of any two out of three years preceding the outbreak of the war. The books of an industry in Great Britain are examined to determine what was the average of profit prior to the war, and taxation is then based upon the increment and profit due to the war. That is a sound and just tax; ours is unsound and unjust."

Taking up the proposed postage increase, Mr. McCormick submitted figures to show that fifty-five farm papers last year had a net income of $581,875. The increase in postal charges, he pointed out, if they do not suspend publication, will amount to $1,828,000 The increase in cost of paper at present prices will amount to $1,107,000.

An Unbearable Burden.

"That means," said Mr. McCormick, "that the increased burden upon them from these two causes will aggregate nearly $3,000,000, or an increase over their combined net income of $2,348,000."

Mr. McCormick also submitted figures showing that eighty-eight other periodicals last year had a net income of $1,-155,000. The increase in the cost of their postage and paper, if the Administration bill becomes law, he pointed out, would be upward of $6,500,000 this year.

"The difficulty with these proposed postal rates," he said, "is that they have very little relation to the present ability of the publications to bear them. If they do not ruin publications, they will force them to ship through the express companies."

In closing Mr. McCormick urged that Congress consider the preservation of industries.

"I have not heard one word of protest," he said, "against the intention of Congress to raise great sums of revenue, but there is not one of us who has not heard from men whose judgment is to be respected that it is all important that these taxes should be sound and equitably laid upon all those who are able and who ought to bear the vastly greater part of the war's cost. There will be nothing more difficult to do, no more important task will devolve upon us than to lay a sound foundation for the support of our armies this year, next year, and for a third year, if need be, when the burden will become too great for the countries allied with us. The present market, such as it is, for the Liberty bonds, indicates to me that it is far more important to proceed with care and act with wisdom than to act with foolhardy courage and haste."

PUBLISHERS ATTACK POSTAL INCREASE

Will Bankrupt Two-Thirds of Country's Publications, They Tell Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The assertion was made today before the Senate Finance Committee that if the provision in the War Revenue bill to increase postal rates on periodicals and newspapers became effective it would bankrupt two-thirds of the country's publications.

A delegation of 150 newspaper and periodical publishers appeared against the measure before the Senate Committee. The publishers, saying they asked no favors, insisted that to put publications out of business would rob the Government of revenue.

"The people need their newspapers," Don C. Seitz of The New York World told the committee. "The newspapers can help the Government in this war. Many of them can not survive if this proposed tax is put on them."

That was the chord struck by every one of the delegation.

Mr. Seitz, the first of the publishers to be heard by the Senate committee, speaking for the Postal Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said that no newspaper asked any favor.

"Just put us on a level with other businesses and tax us in proportion to our earnings," he urged.

New York Times as an Example.

For a concrete example as to the fiscal effect of the proposed rate on a single newspaper Mr. Seitz presented this table made up on the basis of the mail circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

	Pres. Rate.	Propos. Rate.	Incr'se Per Day.	Increase Per Year.
Daily,6c,as at present	$200.31	$600.17	$367.06	$121,947.68
Sun.,6c,as at present	62,800	248.04	2,400,36	2,517.01	140,941.32

—Total Increase—

	Per Issue.	Per Year.
Daily	$.67.66	$121,947.68
Sunday	2,517.01	130,941.32
Total		$252,878.90

Daily figured on 22-page average.
Sunday figured in 1½ pounds average.

"If this is not confiscation, what is it?" the speaker commented.

Mr. Seitz, reading from a prepared statement, said the proposed increase was "a cold-blooded proposition to close the mails" to newspapers, and would result in so much loss of circulation, especially among farmers, that postal income would decrease and the rural carrier system would entail an even greater loss than at present.

"The newspapers are ready to meet a real, honest tax," he said, "even to the point of presenting the Government with all profits, provided other lines of business are asked to do the same, but if it is the purpose of the Government to establish a non-competitive, do-as-we-please, charge-as-we-please Post Office monopoly, it is difficult to see why the Sherman law should be allowed to stand, or why we should speak disparagingly of Prussianism.

"The proposed increase is not a war tax, but an effort to further repress and embarrass the newspaper industry. The rate proposed is an increase of from 100 to 800 per cent., an increase beyond precedent.

"The newspaper business is today the most heavily loaded in the country. It pays the highest wages, enjoys no form of protection, sells its product at the lowest cost our coinage will permit, and always at a fixed price. It cannot well pass its load along or change from day to day as the merchant meets price raises."

A table of railroad and express company charges for carrying papers in the East was presented to show that postal transmission of newspapers is slower, less efficient, and more expensive than other means, and consequently that higher rates are not justified.

"It is the studied policy of the Post Office Department and its employes to ill-treat newspaper mail," said the statement.

Mr. Seitz added that advertising was falling off since the introduction of the bill, advertisements for help alone in The World falling off at the rate of 1,000 a day.

Entire Industry Threatened.

Arthur W. Dunn of the American Press Association, representing thousands of small newspapers, said those newspapers would suffer most.

"Their resources are smaller and they cannot stand much of a strain," he said. "To double the postage rates would drive half of them out of business at once."

E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, representing the agricultural publications, said the proposed rate would kill almost every publication of that character.

"What would be the effect upon the Government?" he asked. "Agricultural work would suffer everywhere, for growers depend for information largely upon the agricultural publications. The 118 farmers' papers carry advice to the farmer upon every phase of the war. They carry the Government advertisements asking the farmer to subscribe to the war loan. If you drive these publications to the wall you will deprive the Government of support of its loan to the extent that you will keep the farmer ignorant of it."

Arthur J. Baldwin of New York, representing technical trade publications, said that many of them were not making a profit of over $10,000 a year, and that to impose the increased tax would force them to give up.

I. J. Cuddihy of The Literary Digest, speaking for publishers of periodicals, said the situation with these publications would be critical if they were obliged to pay a higher postal rate.

J. A. Moore of New York, representing the Periodical Publishers' Association, mentioned a publication whose profit of $1,197,403 for last year would be turned to a loss, with the increased cost of paper, if the new postage rate went into effect.

D. W. Norris of Marshalltown, Iowa, representing a number of Iowa newspapers, said they could not stand a gross tax of 20 per cent. any better than the grocer.

This bill," he added, "proposes an increase of 3 per cent. on luxuries, and on the next page proposes an increase of over 300 per cent. on the transportation of newspapers."

Plans had been made to finish the hearing of newspaper publishers this afternoon, but because of frequent interruptions caused by members of the committee being called to the floor of the Senate where the Espionage bill was under consideration the program was changed. Tomorrow Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, will present the protest of the labor press and labor organizations which would be affected should newspapers suspend. A number of representatives of various printers' organizations are also to appear.

TAX CABARETS ALSO, SAY THEATRICAL MEN

Senate Committee Urged to Divide the Burden—Circus Interests Also Complain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The taxation of cabarets was proposed to the Senate Finance Committee today on behalf of the theatrical interests as a method of more equitably distributing the proposed Federal war tax on amusement enterprises. The War Revenue bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, proposes to levy a tax of 10 per cent. on each ticket sold to a theatre, horse show, circus, ball game, or other amusement enterprise. The theatre managers of the country think this tax is too high, and say that unless the bill is amended to prevent it the cabarets will escape their fair share of the war burden.

The views of the theatre managers were presented to the committee by Ligon Johnson of New York, representing the United Managers' Protective Association. Mr. Johnson told the committee that the theatrical interests were not protesting against bearing a fair share of the war taxation, but that cabarets should not be exempt. It was proposed also that ticket scalpers be taxed.

"Often when there is but one theatre in a town," said Mr. Johnson, "there will be five or six cabarets. While the theatre is without attractions part of the time, the cabarets are good for seven nights and days a week, with twenty or fifty times the attendance. Should Congress reach this form of public performances for profit, it would reach approximately 50 per cent. or more of all the performances the public pays to attend."

Mr. Johnson suggested the following:

From and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to — per cent. upon all moneys paid for refreshment and merchandise at public performances for profit to which admission fees as such are not directly charged; said tax to be paid by the person attending such public performances for profit and purchasing such refreshment or merchandise.

"Foreign countries tax hotels and restaurant checks," said Mr. Johnson, "even though no cabaret is given."

John M. Kelly of Chicago, speaking for the circus interests, asked that not more than a 5-cent tax be imposed on circus tickets.

"The bill unamended," said Mr. Kelly, "would impose a 3 per cent. freight tax on daily movements of circus trains, 10 per cent. on passenger and Pullman fares of its advertising men and agents, a tax on its advertising—billboard, poster, banner, and miscellaneous—and a tax on reserved seats, in addition to the 5 per cent. admission tax. These taxes the circus cannot absorb or pass on. It is important to the Government, as well as to the industry, to avoid a form of tax on the circus which limits or restricts its ability to move its property and freely advertise. The daily attendance necessary to approach the level of operating expenses of the show is so large that, under the tax proposed, the Government would receive very large revenues, while the circus may do no more than exist.

"It is not improbable that if the Ringling Brothers and the Barnum & Bailey circus were to enjoy a full, prosperous season, and were allowed to conduct their shows in their own way, free from oppressive and restrictive tax burdens, the revenues to the Government would approach sums from $360,000 to $450,000. The latter sum would be one four-thousandth of the entire tax. This is a tremendous tax to be derived through a single business unit—a partnership composed of four brothers. There is a grave danger of fixing the tax beyond what the business will bear."

Mr. Kelly suggested that the bill be amended to exempt from the proposed transportation tax movements by railroad companies of the outfits of amusement companies which provide their own rolling stock and which is not used for the transportation of commodities for sale or exchange. He also suggested an amendment to except from the advertising tax those circus and amusement companies that carry their own advertising outfits and furnish their own labor for advertising, posting, and bannering.

RELY ON MR. ROOT TO RESCUE RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

sion to the United States, reached Washington today and was presented to Secretary Lansing. Military and naval members will come later from New York when the leaders of the Italian mission reach the United States, probably within a few days.

FRENCHMEN IN BALTIMORE.

Break Ground for Lafayette Statue —Gibbons Pays Them Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Ground was broken today for a statue of Lafayette by Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and the Marquis de Chambrun during an hour's stop of the French Commission here.

Other events of their visit were the exchange of salutations with Cardinal Gibbons and Marshal Joffre's meeting with General Felix Agnus, the publisher of The Baltimore American. A native of France, the General served in the French Army, and also through the American civil war as an officer of the Duryea Zouaves.

As the procession passed the residence of Cardinal Gibbons priests were seen standing on the steps, and at an open window above stood a venerable figure in scarlet robes. Joffre was quick to recognize who was doing him honor here. He was not content to put his hand to his cap to salute the Cardinal. He rose and stood erect with his hand at his cap. Other members of the commission followed his recognition of the Cardinal's greeting.

SAVE MEN FOR INDUSTRIES.

British Expert Says Don't Take Munition Workers in Army.

Warning to the United States not to strip its vital industries of "precious men" in its hurry to recruit military units was given by Maurice S. Amos, the British munitions expert on the Balfour Commission, at a luncheon given yesterday by the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation. He explained that the country ought to hold at home "men whose work is absolutely vital in keeping the country alive."

He said that although England had not commandeered munitions plants all speculation in munitions and in army materials had been prevented. The Government may also say in what succession contracts may be filled, regardless of the time of signing.

Judge Amos also explained the arrangement between capital and labor tending to prevent strikes and the manner of the Government's supervision of 5,000 factories. By agreement with the Government the employer "gives up to the State, in the form of a tax, fourfifths of all the profits he makes over and above the standard profits of the two years preceding the war."

FRENCH TO HONOR JOFFRE.

Natives of His Own Region Will Give Him Sword and Baton.

PERPIGNAN, France, May 14.—A committee of prominent men in the Department of Pyrenees-Orientales, Marshal Joffre's native region, has been formed to present to the victor of the Marne a sword of honor and a Marshal's baton. Mayor Denis of Perpignan is President, and the President of the commune of La Salvetat and the Mayor of Rivesaltes, Marshal Joffre's home town, are Vice Presidents.

PARIS, May 14.—The enthusiastic reception in the United States of Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and the other members of the French mission has so pleased the soldiers of the Seventy-fourth Division that they have decided unanimously on the issuance of a special edition in English of their trench newspaper, Burst of Laughter, for the use of the expected American expeditionary corps.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GIANTS TODAY with ST. LOUIS, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Advt.

This Machine Will Simplify YOUR Figure Work

The Monroe Calculating-Adding Machine does everything from simple addition to complex engineering computations in the simplest, most rapid manner. It is fool-proof, absolutely accurate the first time. A fast adding machine; subtracts, multiplies and divides with great speed. So simple special training is unnecessary; anyone can use it.

In any line of business, the Monroe has no competitor on fast, all-around figure work. Every operation direct and in sight. No mental or mechanical complexities; self-checking. Used in the most efficient offices in America.

Let us prove what we say. 'Phone Barclay 5173 for demonstration without obligation.

Portable. Occupies less than a square foot.

MONROE
Calculating Machine Co.
Woolworth Building, New York

THERE is a luxurious something, about Mitchell Vance designing which architects and decorators have known for over 60 years.

VANCO-BRONZE
THE NEW METAL

has made the highest type of lighting fixtures possible at most moderate cost.

THE MITCHELL VANCE STUDIOS
294 MADISON AVE NEW YORK
Factory 307-311 West 24th Street

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ATHENA
UNDERWEAR
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

You'll find when you put on a suit of Athena Underwear that it fits you perfectly without being stretched at any point, and with no wrinkling or bagginess anywhere.

All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Athena Underwear is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure. There is not too much fabric at the waist, nor too little at the bust or hips. This is true of no other underwear that has ever been made.

Choose a suit of Athena Underwear of your correct size, and you will find that it fits you snugly and comfortably all over, affording free action of the arms and body. Athena Underwear is the only underwear that is cut to correspond with the outline of the human figure.

PRICES:
For Women—Vests and Tights . . . 55c and 65c
For Women—Union Suits . . . . . 55c to $1.75

Marshall Field & Company, makers—
Saks & Co., sole New York distributors.

Annual
Clearance Sale
The Famous
Mme. Irène Corsets

TO-DAY AND BALANCE OF WEEK

Consisting of our regular Stock Models and the latest styles and newest designs made of high grade fabrics that we are discontinuing, also samples of our Wholesale Department.

We offer them at these phenomenally low prices:

$6.00 to $7.00	CORSETS	3.00 and 3.50
$8.00 to $10.00	"	4.00 and 4.50
$10.00 to $12.00	"	5.00
$12.00 to $14.00	"	6.00
$16.00 to $30.00	"	8.00, 10.00 and 12.00

Every Corset Carefully Fitted.
All Sizes.

Latest styles in Satin Duchesse, Tricot and Elastic Corsets, also Tricotine and Hand-made Soutien-Gorges

Positively No Goods Sent on Approval, Credited or Exchanged.

518 Fifth Ave., Bet. 43d and 44th Sts.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 471 5th

We have adjusted our policy to meet present economic conditions—doing *more business* at lessened profits (in many instances foregoing them entirely) keeping our workrooms and selling forces fully employed. Attention is directed to many important values, today—in Gowns—Dresses—Suits—Coats—Capes—Wraps—Blouses—Hats and Summer Furs.

(Details given in last night's papers.)

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Sports Suits
Travel & Walking Suits

are extraordinarily priced at

$16.75

(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

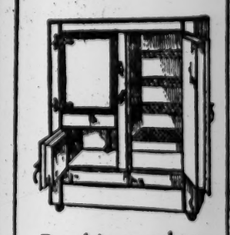
Chauffeurs' Suits at $25

Which Are Comparable Only to Suits
Usually Offered at Higher Cost

¶ Saks suits for chauffeurs are made to win the approval of the most critical motor car owners. They are tailored by specialists in apparel for the man-at-the-wheel, and are made so as to retain their fine lines as long as they are of service. Smart Military, Norfolk and Pinch-back models, with either breeches or trousers, are represented in our present assortments. At $25 they are the best values to be found anywhere.

Ask the Man Who Bought One

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street



Porcelain enamel on steel, inside and out.

IF you are moving out of town for the summer, why not equip the country or seashore kitchen with a new refrigerator? And if you are remaining in town—all the more reason to make certain of fresh, wholesome food.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

LAMAR USED BRYAN IN GERMAN SCHEME

Made Him Believe Government Monopoly of Munitions Would Lead to Peace.

CALLS CABINET MEMBERS

Secretary Daniels and Attorney General Gregory Sent For by Defendant to Testify for Him.

William Jennings Bryan unwittingly became the tool of David Lamar in furtherance of the German scheme to prevent the flow of munitions to the Allies, according to Lamar, who occupied the stand during most of yesterday in the Federal District Court at the trial of himself and six others on a charge of violating the Sherman act. After reading the statement issued by Mr. Bryan immediately after his resignation as Secretary of State, Lamar said it had occurred to him that Bryan could become a most powerful ally in the cause espoused by Labor's National Peace Council, if the proper views against the manufacture of munitions by private individuals could be instilled into the ex-Secretary of State's mind.

Lamar said he had held a long discussion with H. B. Martin, another defendant, as to the possibilities of utilizing Mr. Bryan's prestige and eloquence in aid of the mission for which Captain Franz von Rintelen came to this country. This resulted, he said, in the plan of sending Frank Buchanan, then a Congressman and later President of Labor's National Peace Council, to Washington to see Secretary Bryan before he left that city after his resignation. Lamar said Buchanan called upon Bryan and held a long interview with him. He was informed that Bryan was at first very uncertain about the plan of abolishing the private manufacture of munitions and making it a Government monopoly, but that, after a mass of information had been laid before him by Buchanan and others, to prove that this course would be the speediest means of bringing about universal peace, the ex-Secretary of State had come to agree.

"He was won over completely," said Lamar, "to the idea that taking the profit out of war was one of the finest, shortest ways of making war impossible."

When Martin reported to him the success of the interview with Bryan, Lamar quoted himself as exclaiming:

"That is a great accomplishment. But it would be a far better thing, a far finer thing, if Mr. Bryan would proclaim it publicly and at once to the American people."

Peace Demonstration Held.

In order to make sure that the views alleged to have been newly implanted in Mr. Bryan should have their first proclamation to the public under the most favorable circumstances, Lamar said he had planned the great peace demonstration which was held at Carnegie Hall on June 10, 1915, by the Central Federated Union and which was addressed by Mr. Bryan. Lamar said he had induced Martin to suggest to Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, that if the Central Federated Union would call this meeting, Frank Buchanan would probably be able to induce Mr. Bryan to be present.

All this took place, Lamar said, as it had been planned. The witness spent several minutes describing the size and enthusiasm of "the representative metropolitan audience" which gathered to hear the ex-Secretary of State. When asked what Mr. Bryan had said, Lamar called for a copy of a pamphlet which was issued by Labor's National Peace Council and said that the speech was practically the same as the pamphlet.

Although Lamar claimed the credit for having had Mr. Bryan indoctrinated with these views, the eloquent exposition of those views by the great orator powerfully stirred and stimulated Lamar, according to his own story, so that he set about his work with renewed energy. According to another part of Lamar's story, the plan in which von Rintelen figured was mapped out two months before the latter came to this country. The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, then Professor of Christian Ethics at the Union Theological Seminary, Lamar said, had taken up with him the matter of cutting off the supply of war materials to the Allies from this country. It is understood that Dr. Hall is now in Germany, where he has been a considerable part of the time since the war began. Dr. Hall has been decorated with a German order by the Kaiser.

After many conversations with Dr. Hall, which were held, according to Lamar, for the purpose of ascertaining his power to carry out the plan later put into his hands, Dr. Hall told him about von Rintelen. According to Dr. Hall's instructions, he went to von Rintelen's office at 55 Liberty Street.

"Before I could introduce myself the man that I afterward came to know as Rintelen asked me if I was not David Lamar. When I said that I was he said that he had some money for me."

Lamar did not state the amount which he obtained on this occasion. According to testimony for the prosecution, von Rintelen once exclaimed sadly that Lamar had cost him hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Lamar will continue with his story tomorrow, and he may be followed by a number of public men summoned to testify for him. M. M. Dolphin, counsel for Lamar, said yesterday that Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory, and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Hurlan were among the men who had been sent for. The first of the group of men high in public life who have been called by Lamar proved a great disappointment to him. This was Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. It had been asserted by M. M. Dolphin in his opening speech that Lamar had given the information on which the investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad had been started. Senator Norris, who was put on the stand yesterday, after he had said that he must hurry back to Washington, was asked if Lamar had supplied him with the information as a basis for a resolution he had introduced for an inquiry into the affairs of the New Haven. Senator Norris said that Lamar had not given him any information, and that he had never met the defendant.

Crusade Meant Revenge.

After concluding a story of great length of his financial career, in which he explained that his conflicts with and defeats by the United States Steel Corporation and J. P. Morgan & Co. had so embittered him against them that he welcomed the anti-munitions crusade as a means of revenge, Lamar started to tell something of the details of the alleged conspiracy.

He said that in enlisting aid in the fight against the munitions industry he had traveled under assumed names for the reason that if his trips were discovered J. P. Morgan & Co. would put detectives on his trail. He first suggested the project, he said, to his old associate, H. B. Martin, and found him heartily in favor of it. Martin then told him that the plan had been embraced heartily by Fowler and Buchanan.

Lamar said the main purpose of his work was to stir up sentiment in favor of an embargo on munitions and the abolition of the private manufacture of munitions. He denied absolutely that he had sought to foment strikes, and denied also bribing labor leaders or others. He insisted that his sole purpose was to bring home to labor so vividly the wrongfulness of the munitions industry that laboring men would be united in opposition to it.

Your car minus gasoline is like your home supper party minus Club Cocktails They make every party a self-starter and keep it on high throughout the trip.

Genuine Cowhide Traveling Bags, $7.55
Made of best grade cowhide, leather lined. Fitted with heavy set-in lock. Sizes 16 to 18 inches.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

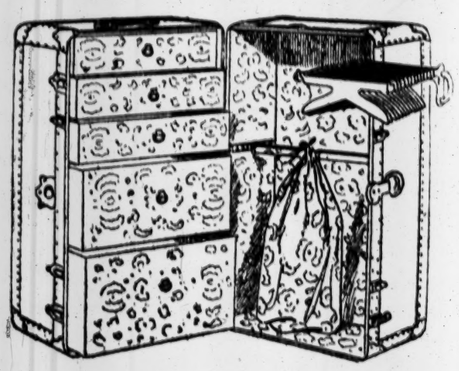
Genuine Cowhide Suit Cases, $8.25
Well constructed and finished. Lined with durable linen, and may be had in sizes 24 and 26 inches.

This Is "Neverbreak" Week at Saks

—The greatest trunk and bag event ever planned by a New York store. Every kind of "Neverbreak" trunk is included at very special prices, made possible as a result of most extensive purchases and the hearty co-operation of the manufacturers. Together with those models *illustrated* will be included:

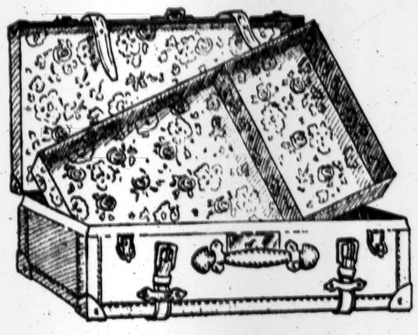
Wardrobe Trunks at $15, $20, $25, $35 **General Purpose Trunks $8, $10, $12, $15, $17.95**
Short Trip Trunks, $5.95, $7.50, $10, $12, $15

"Saks Special" Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk $25



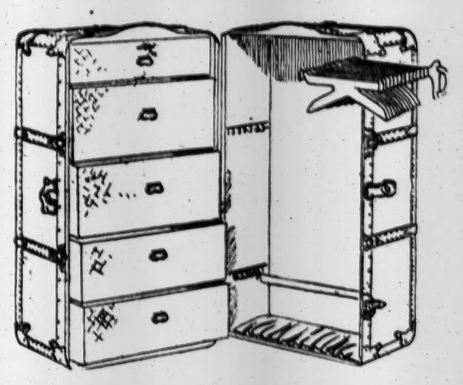
The best wardrobe trunk ever offered at this price. Hard vulcanized fibre covered and fitted with five roomy drawers—two of which are convertible into one for large hats. *Illustrated.*

Black Enamel Tourist Cases Special at $5.95



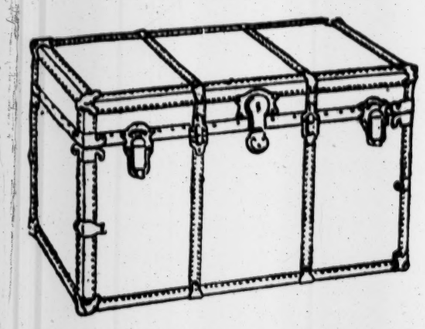
Best quality Black Enamel Duck covered with heavy leather straps running around case. Fitted with separate tray and lined with Cretonne. All sizes, 24 to 30 inches. *Illustrated.*

Neverbreak Wardrobe Trunk Special at $32.50



Full-size wardrobe trunk with round edges. Hard vulcanized fibre covered, reinforced with two heavy centre bands running around body of trunk. Fitted with five drawers, one with lock, and swinging trolley of 12 five-ply veneer hangers. Cretonne lined. *Illustrated.*

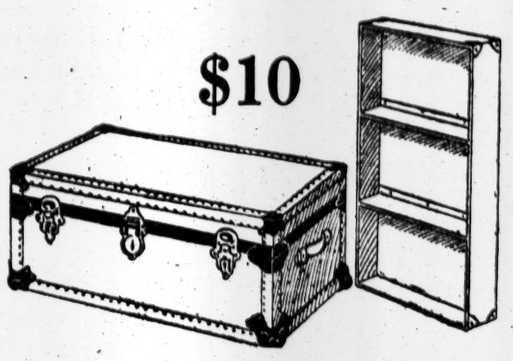
Neverbreak Fibre-Covered Dress Trunks Special $14.95



An extra light weight trunk with the durability of those of heavier construction. Reinforced with two heavy fibre centre bands and very closely studded. Equipped with snap lock and draw bolts, and two separate trays. *Illustrated.*

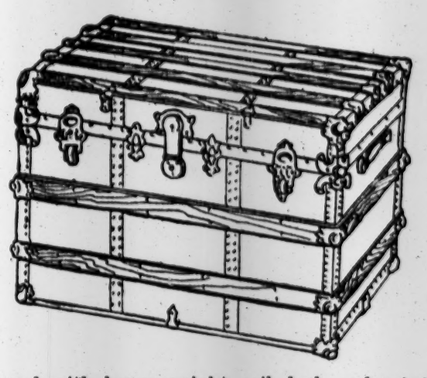
U. S. Army Field Locker Trunks

$10



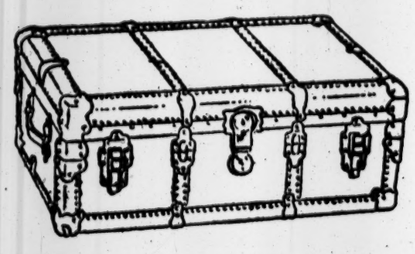
The U. S. Government has adopted Neverbreak construction. The Neverbreak Trunk Company is now filling a large contract order for Government use. The trunk *illustrated* is identical with trunks made for the Government, except that it is not studded. Used by officers, nurses, training camps, etc.

Neverbreak Full-Sized Dress Trunks Special $6.95



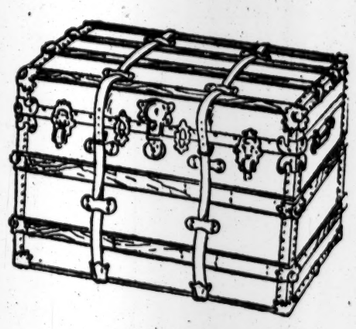
Covered with heavy-weight sail duck and reinforced with fibre binding and two fibre centre bands. Fitted with deep tray. *Illustrated.*

Neverbreak Fibre-Covered Steamer Trunks Special at $13.95



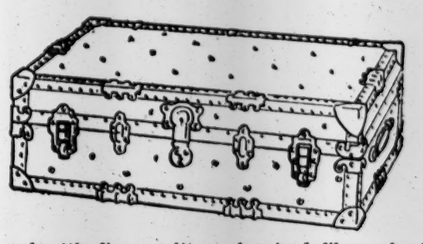
Round edges, heavy vulcanized fibre binding and two centre bands. Every part of trunk hand-riveted. Full cloth lined and fitted with one deep covered top tray. *Illustrated.*

Neverbreak Canvas Covered Dress Trunks Special at $7.95



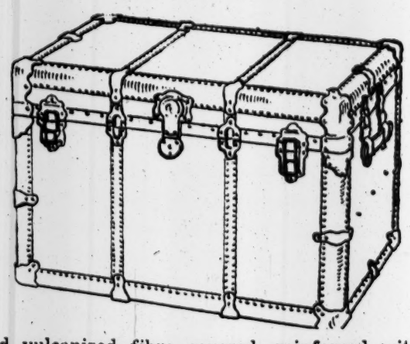
Full size dress trunks, covered with sail duck canvas and fitted with deep separate tray. Hard vulcanized fibre bound. A trunk that will stand hard usage. *Illustrated.*

Neverbreak Regulation Steamer Trunks Price $11.95

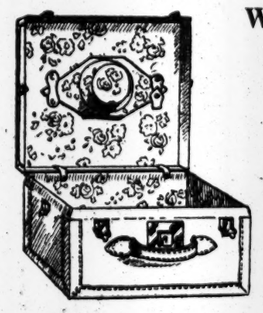


Covered with fine quality vulcanized fibre, glued and studded. Massive cold rolled steel corners heavily brass plated. Lined with linen and fitted with deep top tray. *Illustrated.*

Neverbreak Round-Edged Dress Trunk Special at $16.95



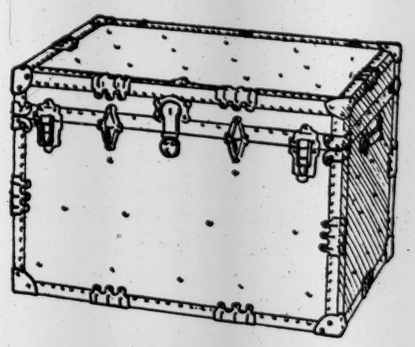
Hard vulcanized fibre covered, reinforced with two heavy fibre centre bands, and lined with durable linen. Fitted with two separate trays—top tray made to accommodate two large hats. The binding on this trunk is very closely riveted, which insures satisfactory wearing qualities. *Illustrated.*



Women's Black Enamel Hat Boxes Special at $5.95

Covered with best grade of black enamel duck, lined with fancy Cretonne, and fitted with two removable forms. Will carry two large and four small hats. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 inches. *Illustrated.*

Neverbreak Fibre-Covered Dress Trunk Special at $13.95



Best quality vulcanized fibre covered, glued and fully studded, protected with fourteen brass plated angle irons, and massive cold rolled steel corners. Full cloth lined and fitted with top tray and extra skirt tray. *Illustrated.*

Macy's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

When You're Off Your Game

and things go wrong—stop a minute and think. Can it be your clubs? Is your coat too snug for free play? Are your shoes right? We can't improve your skill—but we can help you out on any matter of equipment—and save you money in doing so.

Men's Golf Suits $19.75, $22.50, and $24.75

Good looking coats made along lines that give plenty of freedom. Pinch-Back model with stitched on belt or Norfolk model with pleated front and belt all around, both with patch pockets. Well tailored of tweeds or homespun mixtures in gray, green, tan or brown. With knickers or long trousers.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Clubs and Other Things

You can replenish your equipment at important savings if you will visit our Sporting Goods Department. Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24. Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49.
Canvas Golf Bags 98c to $9.89
Leather Golf Bags $16.89
Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippets, Worthingtons and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Imported Golf Hose $1.69

All wool, medium weight, with fancy roll tops. Colors include reddish brown, light brown, light gray, and heather mixtures. Sizes 10 to 11½.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Men's Golf Oxfords, $8.24

Built with the idea of giving real service and foot comfort to the man who travels the links. Of gray buck and calfskin combination. Plain tips.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Golf Trunks at $13.49

A safe method of transporting your equipment for long distances. Well made of basswood, covered with heavy duck, fibre bound, brassed fastenings. Serviceably lined. Heavy webbing straps to hold sticks in place. 50x 10x10½ in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Caps 89c, $1.44 and $1.89

Our assortment of smart caps is worthy of the attention of every golfer. Included are serges, tweeds, homespuns and cheviots in heather mixtures, checks and plain colors; all sizes. Equally serviceable for motoring and riding.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Homespun Ruggedness

The sturdy suit of hand-woven tweeds or homespun is the nearest of kin to the suit of khaki.

Town or country or in between—walking or motoring—it is the appropriate suit of the moment for women.

It is the suit of constant preparedness.

Befitting the new building of the Abercrombie & Fitch Co. at Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the assortments of imported English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh tweeds and homespuns are the largest ever shown in this country.

Scores of comfortable, smart, new models—the exclusive productions of this house.

Every item of outdoor dress for women, from hat to shoes, is here shown in correct form.

Abercrombie & Fitch Motor Luncheon Kits

An important feature of the A. & F. sporting luggage department.

Motor kits specially designed for compactness and convenience—with cutlery, plates, cups, vacuum bottles and ample food receptacles.

Prices from $8.50 to $75.

Soft-end sporting kit bags, coat cases, gladstones and portmanteaux.

Tweed Country Clothes for Men

Made of Harris, Cumberland, Killecrankie, Welsh and Shetland tweeds and homespuns, specially imported by this establishment.

In correct sporting patterns and colorings—things not obtainable elsewhere.

Knickerbocker golf suits or long-trouser town-and-country suits.

Prices, from $35.

Of domestic tweeds, $25 up.

Scotch hosiery, English shaped golf caps, specially designed golf shirts and sweaters.

Sporting and Town-and-Country Shoes

Beginning with a sturdy, graceful walking shoe—special A. & F. last and selected leathers—and ending with the forestry boot.

For men or women, the exact shoe or boot for every outdoor purpose—including the greatest selection ever shown of white buck shoes, tan golf shoes and brogues.

Write for New Booklet on Spring and Summer Sporting Clothes for Women.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President

Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

REFUSE PASSPORT TO VON PAPEN'S LAWYER

Dr. Rusby's Expedition to South America for Drugs Delayed as a Result.

VON HOEGEN INDIGNANT

Denies Planning to Stir Up Trouble in Colombia in the Interest of Germany.

An expedition to Colombia and Venezuela, which was organized by Dr. H. H. Rusby of Newark, formerly an expert of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, has been delayed or prevented, it was learned last night, by the refusal of the State Department to issue a passport to Maximilian von Hoegen, a lawyer of New Haven, who did legal work for Captain Franz von Papen, the German military attaché, before he was recalled.

Mr. von Hoegen, who talked to THE NEW YORK TIMES over the telephone from New Haven last night, said the passport had been withheld because enemies of his had supplied the State Department and the Department of Justice with false reports that he was acting in the interests of Germany, and that his purpose in accompanying the expedition to South America was to stir up trouble.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "our mission is one of humanity, as its purpose is to collect valuable drugs, which are scarce in this country at present."

Mr. von Hoegen said the decision to go into Colombia had been made by Dr. Rusby himself and others in the latter part of February. The chief motive for the expedition, as stated in a letter from Dr. Rusby urging that a passport be given to Mr. von Hoegen, was the need of quinine in this country. Dr. Rusby called attention to the statement that the United States Army would need 100,000 pounds of quinine, and asserted that there was barely 10,000 pounds of the drug in the country at this time.

A message sent to THE TIMES from Hartford, Conn., last night to the effect that some members of Dr. Rusby's party had spoiled the plan for the expedition by refusing to go on the ground that they felt that there was something wrong with it. Numerous reports have been received from Colombia that German plotters had been attempting to accentuate there bitterness against the United States in the Panama Canal matter.

Admits Pro-German Views.

Mr. von Hoegen expressed great indignation last night that conditions in Colombia, the fact that the expedition was put forward since the war began, his German birth, his employment by Captain von Papen, and the anonymous reports of which he complained, had been considered sufficient reason to refuse him a passport.

"The work we want to do is the only constructive work in a world devoted to destruction," he said. "It is a work for the United States and for humanity. As for myself, I came to this country as a minor and became a citizen through my father's naturalization. I have always been a loyal citizen, though I may not at times have suited some of these red-hot Yankees. I have submitted to the State Department certificates showing that I have voted here since 1907 or 1908, and that I have been elected to public offices such as Justice of the Peace in New Haven. I am not ashamed of the work I did for Captain von Papen in my professional capacity, and I would do it again under the same circumstances.

"All this trouble has been caused by personal enemies or over-enthusiastic Yankees, who have acted anonymously against me. Every effort has been made to induce the State Department to let me go on this work of mercy, but it has had no effect so far. Is this the right way to treat a good American citizen, and is it a good way to go about keeping a man loyal?"

Was to Act as Manager.

The work which Mr. von Hoegen did for Captain von Papen was that of procuring alleged evidence to support the charge made by the Germans that the English were using soft-nosed bullets made in Hartford or New Haven. Mr. von Hoegen asserted that he had proved the German case. He was quoted in an interview on one occasion as saying that, in case of war between the United States and Germany, the Americans of German descent would fight on the side of Germany, but he denied this emphatically last night, and said that he had forced a retraction. Mr. von Hoegen is a graduate of Yale and a former member of the Yale Aero Club.

When he was asked how he, as a lawyer, would fit into an expedition of the scientific character proposed, Mr. von Hoegen said that he was to have been the manager of the party, as he was younger than the others in the party. As its purpose was to enlist the services of natives in gathering plants for drugs, Mr. von Hoegen said he was to remain in charge of the trading post while the scientists pushed ahead with their explorations. He said he also would have acted as a photographer.

At Dr. Rusby's home in Newark it was said last night that Dr. Rusby, who is 62 years old, has been seriously ill for several days, and that the expedition might have to be given up because of his condition. It was denied that any of the party objected to von Hoegen or that there was any ground for suspecting his loyalty. The names of the other members of the party could not be obtained from Mr. von Hoegen or at Dr. Rusby's home.

Dr. Rusby is a scientist of note and the author of standard works of reference on drugs. He has been a Professor in the Department of Pharmacy at Columbia University since 1888 and is now its Dean. He has made three extended explorations in South America, one in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution. He was the centre of a storm in 1911 when critics of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, charged that he had employed Dr. Rusby without warrant in law. After an investigation Dr. Wiley was sustained.

ARREST THREE MORE IN CANADIAN PLOT

Detroit Electrical Man, His Wife, and Franz Respa Accused by Government Agents.

DETROIT, May 14.—Agents of the Department of Justice today took into custody three more persons on charges of complicity in a plot to set on foot a military expedition against Canada. Albert Kaltschmidt, a prominent local German-American, was arrested on this charge several weeks ago. It was charged that he was the head of the alleged plot.

Those arrested today are Fritz A. Neef, general manager of a local electrical firm; Mrs. Ida Neef, his wife, who is a sister of Kaltschmidt, and Franz Respa, 70 years old.

Neef and Respa were arrested here, while Mrs. Neef was arrested at Marine City, about twenty-five miles north of this city. Respa is the father of Charles Respa, who is serving a life sentence in a Canadian prison, on a charge of being implicated in the blowing up in 1915, of the Peabody Overall Company plant near Windsor, Ontario.

The case of Kaltschmidt was considered by the Federal Grand Jury, which concluded its sittings here Saturday. Although no indictments have been officially announced, it is believed today's arrests resulted from testimony given in the Kaltschmidt hearing.

GERMAN SPY SYSTEM TO BE UPROOTED HERE

Simultaneous Arrests Expected in Each of Ten Districts Directed by Chiefs of Ring.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—Vigorous action for the overthrow of the German secret service in America was begun today by the Federal authorities on information which they said had been furnished by Rudolph Flamindinghe, alleged head of the spy system on the Pacific Coast. Flamindinghe is under arrest in Los Angeles.

All of the important members of the spy organization are under surveillance and simultaneous arrests are expected soon.

According to Federal officials, the United States has been divided into ten districts, with a chief and subordinates operating in each division. Afraid to communicate by mail or telegraph, members of the alleged spy ring have adopted an elaborate system of codes.

Frank Wolf, alias Frank Feis, a deserter from the aviation corps at San Diego, now under arrest here, is said to have been employed by Flamindinghe. Orders were received today from Washington to hold Wolf in solitary confinement.

10,000 MEN OF SCIENCE OFFER AID IN WAR

Experts in Making Explosives and Steel for Guns Likely to be Called.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—More than 10,000 chemists, metallurgists, and mining engineers have been enrolled to help in the war. The list, being tabulated for use of the Council of National Defense and the army and navy, includes several thousand chemists, skilled in the making of explosives, and others expert in the making of iron and steel. It is likely that these two classifications will be called upon to assist in creating a big supply of explosives and guns.

The bureau's efforts to mobilize technical facilities also has brought many offers of complete laboratories, together with the working staffs, for research work. Among more than a score of laboratories placed at the disposal of the Government are those of the Minnesota School of Mines, the University of Texas, the University of Cincinnati, Johns Hopkins University, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, and the General Electric Company, Schenectady.

92 RUSSIAN EXILES OFF FOR NATIVE LAND

Trip by Way of Pacific Ocean Will Take Three Months and Cost $200 Each.

RUSSIA FOOTS THE BILLS

Returning Revolutionists Eager to Offer Services—All Opposed to a Separate Peace.

With a new and free Russia opening her arms to receive them, ninety-two political exiles left New York yesterday to return to their native land. Hundreds of friends thronging the Twenty-third Street station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey gave the refugees farewell as they boarded a special Lehigh Valley train en route to the Pacific coast.

Owing to the submarine menace the refugees are returning by way of the Pacific and the Trans-Siberian railroad. The whole trip will consume more than three months and will cost about $200 a person. The expense of transportation is borne by the new Russian Government, at whose invitation the refugees are returning to realize the dream of freedom for which they had suffered exile.

More than thirty members of the party were young women filled with revolutionary ardor. For them as well as for the men exiles, America had been a great exposition of free and democratic institutions, but they cherished even more the joy of living in the free Russia to which the new régime has summoned them. When they arrive home they will report to the Government and offer their services wherever they can be of the greatest assistance.

Many of the revolutionists intend to take up teaching in the district schools, where they can educate the illiterate peasantry to an understanding of the principles of democracy. Others, experienced mechanics, engineers, and railroad men, intend to make themselves useful in the more technical departments of governmental activity. There was not one man or woman in the group who did not believe the Russian republic had come to stay and that anything less than a real republic would be unacceptable to the Russian people.

SHARP SEES AIR SCHOOL.

American Day Celebrated at Largest Establishment in France.

PARIS, May 14.—This was American Day at the largest aviation school in France. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, was the guest of honor during a review of the troops and an inspection of the vast establishment. The program culminated tonight with brilliant evolutions by a great squadron of airplanes.

Ambassador Sharp was accompanied to the school by representatives of the Ministries of War, Aviation, and Foreign Affairs. The Lafayette squadron, which is composed mainly of Americans, has its home at the school and American recruits are now receiving instruction there as pilots.

Colonel Adolphe Girod, Commandant of the school, conducted the party to the evolutions field, where the reviewing stand was decorated with French and American flags. The exercises consisted of a review of the troops, a trumpet salute to the flag and an address by Colonel Girod. Colonel Girod called upon the troops to render honors to France's new ally, the United States. A great scene of enthusiasm greeted this, and the soldiers cheered and filed past the stand before the Ambassador.

Later Mr. Sharp visited the quarters of the American aviators. He expressed high appreciation for the admirable facilities of the camp, which is turning out a considerable number of American pilots.

PROPOSED BAN ON CANDY.

Miss Peck Says Sugar Would Then Be Released for Armies.

Miss Annie S. Peck, mountain climber, believes that Congress should at once prohibit the manufacture and sale of all candy, so that the sugar could be used for food for our army and for the Allies.

"Another edible of which but little has been said, only less important than wheat, an edible of which the Allies are greatly in need and which we may easily save for their benefit, is sugar," said Miss Peck yesterday. "Let Congress prohibit the manufacture of candy, and millions of pounds of sugar will thus be released for the Allies, while the price here will probably be lowered. In this way we can make an immediate gift which would be appreciated. In this sacrifice every one may gladly share.

"We cannot all go to war, we cannot all raise potatoes or corn, but we can all stop wasting food of every kind for the sake of the poor children, the people, and the soldiers, and give up candy entirely so they can have more sugar."

STERLING SILVER.
UNUSUAL DESIGNS.
EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

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ESTABLISHED 1824

FIFTH AVENUE AT 32nd STREET
4 MAIDEN LANE

ESPIONAGE BILL PASSES SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

Follette, Lodge, New, Page, Sherman, Smoot, Sutherland, Townsend, Watson—27. Total, 48.

Later, when the Espionage bill came up for a vote as a whole, only five Republicans, Senators Borah, France of Maryland, Gronna, La Follette, and Sherman, and one Democrat, Senator Vardaman, were opposed to it.

As passed by the Senate today the chief sections of the Espionage bill provide:

Authority for the President to embargo exports when he finds that "the public safety and welfare so require," (not in the House measure;)

Authority for the Post Office Department to censor mails and exclude mail matter deemed seditious, anarchistic, or treasonable, and making its mailing punishable under heavy penalties, (not in the House bill;)

For punishment of espionage, defined in most detailed terms, including wrongful use of military information;

For the control of merchant vessels in American waters;

Punishment for the conveyance of false reports to interfere with military operations, willful attempts to cause disaffection in the military or naval forces or obstruction of recruiting;

For the seizure of arms and munitions and prohibition of their exportation under certain conditions;

For penalizing conspiracies designed to harm American foreign relations or for destruction of property within the United States;

For increased restrictions upon the issuance of passports, with penalties for their forgery or false procurement and for material extension of the power to issue search warrants for inspection of premises.

When the Senate resumed consideration of the Espionage bill at the opening of the session Senator Thomas of Colorado presented his amendment proposing to suspend during the war all Boards of Trade, Stock Exchanges, and Chambers of Commerce which permit "futures" speculation in foodstuffs. The Thomas amendment finally was rejected by a vote of 49 to 24, after one of the most remarkable debates in the recent history of the Senate.

The unrestrained wrath of the Senate was poured upon food gamblers and speculators. "Pirates" and "robbers" were terms frequently applied to those who profit by speculations in food in the hour of the nation's need. The likelihood of food speculators being hanged to lampposts was hinted at.

Senators who opposed the Thomas amendment did so on the ground that the object should be accomplished in another way, and some thought it would stifle commerce. The great majority of opinion favored some drastic action to stop food gambling and speculation which produced artificial prices and threatened the nation with the pinch of hunger.

Senator Lewis said that he thought legislation such as that proposed by Senator Thomas would work injury to many and should not be passed without deliberation.

"If this is adopted," said he, "you will force the grain in the bins into the hands of those who fear at present that day of desolation and darkness that some members of the Administration unnecessarily are holding out to the country. I believe in the need of economy, but not in parsimony. If the people understand the truth they would not be holding grain out in fear, timidity, and terror. What is needed at this hour is a provision of law authorizing the President on evidence satisfactory to him that food is being unnecessarily held, to seize such food and order its distribution under the proper branch of the Government with compensation to the owner and a just market price assured the people."

"I think," said Senator Reed, "that means ought to be taken to stop speculation in foodstuffs within the limits of the powers of Congress. But it is a wonder to me today that we do not have $4 wheat and 40-cent cotton and $5 or $6 potatoes and beef 30 or 60 cents a pound. There never has been in the history of the world an agitation that parallels the present one.

"We are practically told that the United States is on the verge of starvation and that the world without is starving, and then we are informed that when next Winter comes the wolf of hunger will be howling at the door of every human being in the world. When that information is put forward men are astonished that the prices for foodstuffs mount. If a plan had been conceived to make them mount, the one adopted could not have been improved upon by the ingenuity of man or the devil himself.

"The thing to teach the American people now is that America will not be starved that she can't be starved, and the consequence will be to lessen the conditions that confront us and pester us."

Food speculators were denounced as "robbers" by Senator Kenyon, who recommended, however, that the food speculation measures be held over to be considered with the Food bill.

"We should blot out this speculation in food," he said, "but we should do it with adequate consideration. If Congress can't stop this robbery—and that is a mild term for it—the people will find some way if they have to make use of the lamp post."

Senator Kirby, supporting the Thomas amendment, denounced food speculators as "parasites."

"We have wasted time in discussion when we ought to have acted," said the Arkansas Senator. "The gambler in grain is a parasite. The time is ripe for some legislation of this kind."

Senator Smith of South Carolina urged that action be withheld until the Food bill was taken up. He said the Thomas amendment would paralyze fixed commercial channels and might do more harm than good.

"We should regulate these pirates," he said, "but not destroy the usual market places, which have a legitimate use. Let us go after these men who are speculating in food, but not destroy established means of distribution."

A motion by Senator Harding to lay the Thomas amendment on the table was carried, 54 to 23. Then, motion to reconsider carried without a roll call, and the debate continued with the result that in the end the amendment was rejected.

The effort to prohibit the use of grain and cereals in the manufacture of alcohol for the duration of the war, in other words, the attempt to make national prohibition of all intoxicants except fruit distillations effective, was killed by the Senate when Senator Cummins's grain amendment to the Espionage bill was rejected.

The Senate defeated the amendment by a vote of 47 to 37. On Saturday the Senate had adopted the provision. Hot argument filled the Senate Chamber for an hour while the amendment was up. Senator Reed, one of the bitterest opponents of the measure, reminded the Senate that the country is raising the most gigantic war loan in history, a $7,000,000,000 loan, and that everything must be done to help obtain that money.

"We've got to carry on this war, and the way to do is to see that above all things our financial situation is not ruined," he said. "Before any army of ours could get to France, I'm informed, the war might be over.

"Our allies must have money and we must see to it that we don't do anything to injure the industries of this country or the money they want won't be there. It is proposed to wipe out by this measure $1,000,000,000 in a single industry. We have no right to confiscate property this way."

Senator Underwood combated a suggestion that to use grain for the manufacture of beer would deprive people of food.

"A large portion of the grain used in brewing is fed to cattle," he argued. "The people get the benefit of it in having the cattle fed. Don't destroy the revenues this Government receives, running up to $100,000,000 a year and more, by putting the brewers out of business at a time when the Government needs this revenue and needs it badly."

Senator Cummins spread before the gaze of the Senate a two-page advertisement attacking his amendment and said:

"That's the character of work they are doing. You can read that advertisement clear across the Senate. It's idle to insist that the suspension of this kind of activity during the war is confiscation. It's an industry that can well be closed up to the end of the war."

The vote was then taken and the amendment was rejected.

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A New is said to need *Author* "all the tricks of the trade"—a poor phrase, especially when applied to a good book. An honest description of Francis R. Bellamy's first book, "The Balance," is—"a worthy and delightful novel."

Doubleday, Page & Company
Garden City, N. Y.

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Centemeri Gloves

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400 FIFTH AVENUE

(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Women's Gloves Included

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

Refrigerator Sale

The Latest Models of "Universal" (Side-Icer Style)

These are made by the famous Alaska Refrigerator Company. White enamel lined provision chamber.

42 inches high; ice capacity 80 lbs.; fine cabinet work; fittings and insulations of the very best; the cases are of choice kiln dried ash; golden oak finish; clean and sanitary; removable waste pipes, shelves and ice racks; handsome locks and hinges; at $16

45 inches high; white enamel lined provision chamber; ice capacity 90 lbs.; at $24

47 inches high; white enamel lined provision chamber; ice capacity 100 lbs.; at $26.50

49 inches high; white enamel lined provision chamber; ice capacity 125 lbs.; at $29.50

"Leader" Lift Cover and Apartment House Refrigerators

Lift cover style; 38 inches high; galvanized lined provision chamber; ice capacity 35 lbs.; at $7

Lift cover style; 41 inches high; galvanized lined provision chamber; ice capacity 45 lbs.; at $10.35

Apartment house style; 58 inches high; galvanized lined provision chamber; ice capacity 65 lbs.; at $14

Apartment house style; 54 inches high; galvanized lined provision chamber; ice capacity 90 lbs.; at $16.50

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single S&H Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day.

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Will offer remarkable values today in a

Sale of 2,500 Men's Shirts at $1.20

¶ Shirts at $1.20 are a common occurrence in New York. They are to be seen all over town. But these are not shirts such as this low price will ordinarily buy—they are substantially better in fabric and tailoring than any other shirts offered at $1.20.

¶ The materials are high-count madras and superior quality mercerized fabrics in colors and designs that are both original and individual. A sleevelength for every man and collarbands from 13½ to 17½.

10,000 Men's Silk Cravats at 39c 69c and 85c

¶ A fresh, clean, select assortment of four-in-hands and bow ties, Spring-like in color and patterns. Stripes, Regimentals, Spots, and every other effect, made according to the regular Saks standard of quality.

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment

What "Cord" Means In GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD TIRES

TO settle exactly what the carelessly used, much abused term *'cord tire'* should mean, we have here stripped back the thick, tough tread of a Silvertown Cord Tire and laid bare its *rubber-saturated, cable-cord* body.

Were you given sight into all tires, you would find three types of bodies:

COTTON FABRIC, swathed in FIVE to SEVEN plies;

THREAD CORD, or WEB (strings the size of a trout line, held parallel the circumference of the tire by interspaced cross threads), gummed together in FIVE to SEVEN plies, MEANING INTERNAL HEAT;

CABLE-CORD, the unique, patent-protected, CROSS-WRAPPED, TWO-PLY structure, found ONLY in SILVERTOWN, the original cord tire, MEANING THE CONQUEST OF INTERNAL HEAT.

You can not afford to be without the *extra-size smartness* and *ultimate economy*, you find at the mark of the RED DOUBLE DIAMOND.

Order through your Dealer

The B. F. Goodrich Company
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Local Address, 1780 Broadway, N. Y. City
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Goodrich also makes the famous fabric tires
Goodrich Black Safety Treads

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

HALT GRAIN TRADING; CONFERENCE CALLED

Chicago and Other Cities' Exchanges Today Will Discuss Runaway Market.

ACTING WITH GOVERNMENT

Prices Set for July and September Wheat—Buying May Options Also Is Prohibited.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Representatives of the leading grain exchanges of the country will meet here tomorrow to discuss the high prices of grain, the runaway tendency of the market, and the attitude of the Government at Washington. Among influential Chicago grain men there is a sentiment that speculation in futures should be eliminated, either by complete stoppage of the practice or by fixing a maximum price for futures.

The sentiment, however, is by no means unanimous. It was reported the Minneapolis delegation expected here tomorrow would oppose such procedure, despite food regulation measures proposed by Congressmen, including Senator Thomas's demand for the closing of all exchanges where foodstuffs are speculated in. Delegations are expected also from Duluth, Toledo, and Kansas City.

The Chicago Board of Trade began the day by taking unprecedented action to curb speculation. Buying of May options in grain was prohibited, and outstanding contracts were ordered closed at or under maximum prices fixed by a committee of the day. Trading in July and September wheat was curbed for two days, except at $2.75 or less for July and $2.45 or less for September. The maximum price for closing out May corn was fixed at $1.61½ and for May oats at 73½ cents.

The resolutions of the Directors, given out after a statement of the facts had been formally made, follow:

Resolved, From the opening of the market Monday, May 14, 1917, 6:30 A. M., to the close of the market Tuesday, May 15, 1:15 P. M., members of this board shall confine all trades in contract grades of wheat for future delivery in regular elevators to transactions for July and September delivery. No member shall make any purchases of wheat during the period stated, except in liquidation of existing contracts. Members may enter into contracts of sale without limitation, except as to price as hereinafter stated. No contracts for July delivery shall be entered into at a price in excess of $2.75 per bushel; no contracts for September shall be entered into at a price in excess of $2.45 per bushel; be it

Resolved, That any member trading in violation of the foregoing shall be deemed to have committed a grave offense against the name of the association.

Bar Trading in Indemnities.

The Directors also prohibited trading in indemnities, known as bids and offers, and years ago more commonly known as "puts and calls." This order reads as follows:

All transactions in indemnities on May corn, May oats, and all deliveries of wheat expiring today are hereby declared null and void and the buyer shall refund to the seller the purchase price of the indemnities, and furthermore all trading in indemnities in wheat until further notice is discontinued.

The official statement of the meeting given out by President Griffin of the Board of Trade follows:

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors held this morning it was decided to discontinue all trading in May corn and May oats. It was further decided that for two days no purchases of wheat whatever will be permitted except to liquidate existing contracts. The latter action automatically debars any individual, firm, corporation or Government from bidding up the price of wheat. The Directors further restricted the operation in wheat by confining those dealers desiring to close existing contracts to a maximum price, which is based on Saturday's close.

The action of the board has been taken after consultation with the accredited representatives of the allied Governments. Likewise, every step followed by us has been in co-operation with this Government.

Charles B. Pierce, Chairman of the Price Committee, went straight from its meeting to the big brokerage house of which he is President, walked to the blackboard on which a score of speculators were watching quotations, and chalked up:

"Patriots who are long of wheat should sell at once."

The result of the board's regulations was a sharp decline in wheat, and advances in the coarser cereals. Net changes for the day follow:

Wheat—July, 16 cents lower; September, 18 cents lower.

Corn—July, 6¾ cents higher; September, 8¾ cents higher.

Oats—July, 1½ cents higher; September, 2¼ cents higher.

At St. Louis, Kansas City, Duluth, Minneapolis, and Toledo the boards took action approximately similar to that of Chicago. At St. Louis wheat declined 10 to 11¼ cents; at Kansas City, 12½ to 13 cents; at Minneapolis, 8 to 18 cents, and at Duluth, 13 to 18 cents. There was a holiday at Winnipeg—Arbor Day—but the board there voted to discontinue trading in October futures, the only one recently quoted. St. Louis corn advanced 6⅝ to 8⅝ cents, and the rise at Kansas City ranged from 6⅛ to 9 cents.

Three Brokerage Houses Act.

Three big commission houses today outdid the board in their action, but their lead was not followed to the extent which had been expected. Logan & Bryan, Thomson & McKinnon, and Wagner & Co. notified their customers that until further notice they would accept no trades in futures except to adjust existing contracts. Other brokers inclined to the view that they should be guided by only such action as the Board of Trade Directors might decide on. Meanwhile it was reported that many telegraph operators employed by brokers were being warned that their services might be presently dispensed with.

What connection the Federal Government had, if any, with the action of the board today was not made known. Special Assistant Attorney General Robert W. Childs left for Washington to confer on the grain situation with Attorney General Gregory. Joseph Griffin, President of the board, conferred with United States District Attorney Clyne at the conclusion of the Directors' meeting.

BLAMES WHEAT SPECULATORS

Professor Morgan Insists Supply Will Vanish in a Year.

The statement of Joseph P. Griffin, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, that the wheat supply was sufficient, and that "wild advice given by amateurs" was affecting the market, drew a reply yesterday from Professor O. S. Morgan, head of the Columbia University Department of Agriculture, who sided with Herbert C. Hoover in the prophecy that scarcely a bushel of wheat would be available for consumption in a year. Professor Morgan said:

"Mr. Griffin's statement that high prices for wheat have been caused by a state of hysteria, and that there is plenty of wheat, was made for ulterior purposes. Mr. Griffin is interested in stabilizing the market. There is a wheat shortage. I believe with Mr. Hoover that there will be scarcely a bushel of wheat available a year from now. Unless there is an immediate cessation of erratic speculation in wheat and other foodstuffs there is likelihood of Government intervention."

New Yorker Heads War Risk Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Edgar Mable of New York, an insurance expert, has been appointed superintendent of the Government War Risk Marine Insurance Bureau.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RED BLOOD THE KEY TO KEEN LIVING

Good food, pure air and Pepto-Mangan will give you rich, red blood.

The raw material of your blood is the food on your plate at mealtimes. The quantity and character of that food; how it is cooked and served; how it is eaten—all these factors have a vital bearing on the quality of your blood. If you partake moderately of plain, nourishing foods; if you masticate your food thoroughly; if these are your regular habits of eating, you are laying solid foundations for rich, red blood.

If, on the other hand, you are violating in every way the laws of right eating, you are only laying the foundations of impure blood and the long train of physical disorders that spring from impure blood. So school yourself to eat properly. Also remember that it is a health necessity to fill your lungs to capacity with fresh air several times a day. Sleep well, rest well, and as soon as you feel yourself running down, start to take *Pepto-Mangan*.

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is a scientifically prepared blood enricher which increases the number of the red blood cells and their capacity to carry life-giving oxygen to all the cells and tissues of your body. It is a splendid general tonic and appetizer, a great help to nature in restoring your whole being to a sound, vigorous condition. *Pepto-Mangan* is exceedingly pleasant to taste, easy to digest, promptly assimilated. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

Friendly Warning: Don't be taken in by substitutes. Real *Pepto-Mangan* comes only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above bearing the name Gude. *Pepto-Mangan* is made by M. J. Breitenbach Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and is for sale at all drug stores.

QUIT COFFEE and try INSTANT POSTUM for a while! (THEN YOU'LL SMILE) "There's a Reason"

Nature's Scheme Perfect at 22 MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

Here Is the Place to Live.

There is room in the country—plenty of ozone, plenty of scenery, plenty of opportunity to expand both mentally and physically. The better the countryside the better the benefit of living in it. Mountain Lakes has no equal as an ideal conutry residential section, away from danger of paralysis. It offers so much more than others at the same or lower cost. Write for information of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

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BRITONS INDORSE PEACE LEAGUE IDEA

1,200 Representative Men Commend the American Plan to the Nation.

WOULD ADMIT GERMANY

But Only After the Overthrow of Her Present Rulers, Lord Buckmaster Explains.

LONDON, May 14.—A league of nations to enforce peace, as championed by President Wilson, William H. Taft, and other American statesmen, was enthusiastically indorsed today in a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting attended by 1,200 representative men, including clergymen and members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, held under the auspices of the League of Nations Society. Viscount Bryce presided. The other speakers were the Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Baron Buckmaster, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Viscount Harcourt. The resolution, which was offered by General Smuts and seconded by the Archbishop of Canterbury, read:

"It is expedient in the interest of mankind that some machinery should be set up after the present war for the purpose of maintaining international right and general peace, and this meeting welcomes the suggestion put forward for this purpose by the President of the United States and other influential statesmen in America and commends to the sympathetic consideration of the British people the idea of forming a union of free nations for the preservation of permanent peace."

Thunderous applause greeted Lord Buckmaster when, in supporting the resolution, he advocated Germany's inclusion in the proposed league.

"This league of nations will fail," he said, "unless Germany is admitted into it. If she is excluded it will be nothing but a league against Germany, in which case I see no prospect before the world but the unending darkness of night. We have got to separate the German rulers from the German people. We must destroy the one and support the other. If that is done I believe our future will be safe."

Viscount Bryce said that the objects of the meeting were "to advocate an agreement among civilized States which will serve as a basis for permanent peace among them by providing for a peaceful settlement and for the observance of treaties and international law."

This war would be a stupendous calamity, he declared, if it did not suggest a means to escape from its repetition by changing the hearts of the peoples of the world. Repeated applause interrupted him when he denounced reprisals, saying:

"There must be a resettlement of the rules applied to international rights, and offenses against international law must be severely dealt with. Reprisals are no remedy; they are a repetition of the offense, which all civilized and humane peoples ought to condemn. Reprisals are unworthy the best traditions of England. The sentiment of our soldiers and sailors is united with that of our people in condemnation."

Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the famous South African military leader, said:

"If a hundredth part of the thought given to this war were given toward peace there never would be war again. I believe a passion for peace has been born of this war which will prove greater than any passion for gain or conquest. As far as is humanly possible such wars as this should never be tolerated. However, there is danger in believing too much in treaties until we have a radical change in the hearts of men. I think that change is coming. There must be no patchwork peace or a peace which is simply a compromise of conflicting interests. Every nation must have a choice in its own destiny and not be cut and carved to please the great powers."

The Archbishop of Canterbury quoted extensively from President Wilson's speeches during the war.

"President Wilson," said the Archbishop, "pointed out a year ago that this war could not have come crashing in upon the world if there had been time for the civilized peoples of the world to look quietly at the issues involved and at the massive rights and wrongs of what was impending."

DIFFER ON SEPARATE PEACE.

Two Views of Austria's Status in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 14.—In the House of Commons today John Annan Bryce, Liberal member for Inverness Burghs, referring to the talk heard in foreign countries about the desirability of making a separate peace with Austria, which he said was producing a deplorable impression in some of the allied nations, invited the Government to declare that in no circumstances would it conclude such a peace with Austria. He believed such a declaration would have an excellent effect in Russia.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying, said there had never been a question of making a separate peace, but he considered the whole matter depended on circumstances.

"Germany is always trying to detach some of the Allies," he added, "and it might be—I don't in the least intend to suggest it—that no blow would seem to fatal to Germany as if one of her allies were detached from the fight."

ORDERS ENLISTING OF 45 REGIMENTS

Continued from Page 1.

try, both inclusive, to be raised at Gettysburg National Park from two regiments of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department; the Nineteenth and Twentith Field Artillery Regiments to be raised at Montauk Point, L. I., from one regiment of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"Southeastern Department.

"FOURTH INCREMENT—The Fifty-first to the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Infantry, both inclusive, to be raised at Chickamauga Park, Tenn., from three regiments of infantry, one being the Seventeenth Regiment, now there, the other two to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Regiments of Cavalry to be raised at Chickamauga from one cavalry regiment to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"Central Department.

"SECOND INCREMENT—The Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments of Infantry to be raised at Fort Snelling, Minn., from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments of Infantry to be raised at Fort Douglas, Utah, from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department. The Tenth and Eleventh Field Artillery Regiments to be raised at Fort Riley from one regiment of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"THIRD INCREMENT—The Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments of Cavalry to be raised at Fort Riley, from one regiment of cavalry to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"FOURTH INCREMENT—The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Field Artillery to be raised at Sparta, Wis., from one regiment of field artillery to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"Southern Department.

"THIRD INCREMENT—The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Field Artillery Regiments to be raised at Fort Sill, Okla., to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"FOURTH INCREMENT—The Fifty-seventh Regiment of Infantry to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the Department Commander. The Eighteenth Regiment of Field Artillery to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the Department Commander.

"FIFTH INCREMENT—The Sixty-fourth Regiment of Infantry to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the Department Commander; the Twenty-first Regiment of Field Artillery to be raised in the Southern Department at a place and from a regiment to be designated by the Department Commander.

"Western Department.

"SECOND INCREMENT—The Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry to be raised at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., from two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be sent there from the Southern Department.

"FIFTH INCREMENT—The Sixty second and Sixty-third Regiments of Infantry to be raised at the Presidio of San Francisco from one regiment of infantry to be sent there from the Southern Department; the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Regiments of Cavalry to be raised at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., from one regiment of cavalry to be sent there from the Southern Department."

Quartermaster officers already have been assigned to construct necessary quarters at the points named, and a large number of regular army officers have been ordered up for promotion preparatory to taking advanced grades. The movement of troops from the Southern Department to carry out the orders will begin at once.

For Seven Full Divisions.

When the expansion is complete, the regular army will have seven full divisions, including the four infantry and two cavalry divisions regarded as essentially troops of the mobile army. A full war strength division is maintained in the Philippines and additional forces are in the Panama Canal Zone and Hawaii.

Orders for the expansion of the other arms of the service, such as the Engineers, Signal Corps, Coast Artillery, and Hospital Corps will be announced shortly.

Another step expected soon is the order for the organization of regiments of regular heavy field artillery, troops attached to no divisional organization, but under the orders of corps commanders, who employ the large calibre howitzers with which the regiments are equipped as the emergencies of the battle front dictate. At fewest, four regiments of this type must be provided, one for each infantry division.

Expansion of the regular service also will call for the appointment in the near future of eighteen or more general officers.

No orders have been issued covering actual war mobilization of the National Guard. The War Department is understood to be waiting action by Congress on the Administration War Army bill. Material alteration by Congress of the project for army building mapped out would compel a revision of the plans in many respects.

MAY ACT ON ROOSEVELT AMENDMENT TODAY

Conferees Were Too Busy Yesterday—Colonel Wires Thanks to Gallivan.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Conferees on the Army bill held a brief meeting today, but did not consider the amendment to authorize sending Colonel Roosevelt's volunteer force abroad. Because of necessity for attending the House session further consideration of the bill was postponed until tomorrow.

"Hearty thanks to the Harvard second baseman from his admirer, Theodore Roosevelt."

This was the telegram received from Oyster Bay today by Representative James A. Gallivan of Massachusetts, one of the few House Democrats who spoke in favor of instructing the House conferees on the Army bill to accept the Senate amendment permitting Colonel Roosevelt to lead an expeditionary force to France.

Mr. Gallivan said he prized the telegram highly and intended to frame it.

Representative Gallivan told the House on Saturday that "there is no politics in it, and up our way we are all for Teddy." He also jolted the sensibilities of the Democrats by intimating that certain Democratic officials were opposed to the Roosevelt volunteers. "But I haven't seen any big Democrat volunteering to fight as Roosevelt has done," he added.

CITY FILLS QUOTA FOR NAVY.

Army and Marine Corps Share in Recruiting Gains.

Lieutenant Commander Grady, in charge of naval recruiting for the Eastern Division, announced yesterday that New York had filled its quota of 2,000 men which it had been expected to raise by May 5. The commander said the enlistment figures throughout the country as a whole were very satisfactory.

Monday being one of the best recruiting days in the week, the army and navy shared in the gains. By 6 P. M. the army had enlisted about 125 men from the New York district and the navy 105. The Marine Corps enlisted 90, among the applicants being Lloyd Moore, an aviator, who had seen service in France. He obtained a release to enlist in some branch of the American service.

ARMY RECRUITING FELL DURING THE WEEK-END

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—As has been usual in week-end recruiting, there was a falling off in the number of enlisted men obtained for the army during Saturday and Sunday, the total being 1,772. This brought the total army enlistments since April 1 up to 67,443 men, and leaves 116,455 men to be obtained to bring the army up to full war strength of 293,000 men.

On April 12 there were 131,481 men in the regular army. Since that date 44,504 men have been enlisted for the army.

Pennsylvania continues to lead the country in daily and total recruiting having obtained 200 recruits Saturday and yesterday, bringing its total up to 7,031 men.

VANDERVELDE BALKS SOCIALIST ASSEMBLY

Refuses to Deal with Teutons, and Stockholm International Conference Is Abandoned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, May 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Emile Vandervelde and M. Deman, the Belgian Socialists, stopped in Stockholm on their way to Petrograd, and had three conferences with the Swedish and Dutch Delegates at the Socialist Bureau. Vandervelde, who is President of the International Socialist Bureau, had an interview first of all with the Dutch delegation regarding the circumstances under which it came to Stockholm. The Dutch delegation declared it had taken this initiative on its own responsibility and without committing in any way the Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau, whereupon Vandervelde said that by this declaration all misunderstandings were dissipated and that he had no objection to formulate against the procedure that had been adopted.

The Dutch-Swedish Committee's first intention had been to listen to delegations of all socialist parties in succession, both belligerent and neutral, and to learn from them regarding the possibility of a peace that would be in conformity with President Wilson's program. Thereupon, if possible, it would have convoked the International Socialist Assembly to which the socialist majority and minority parties of all countries would be invited. Vandervelde, however, declared that in accordance with the mandate sent him from occupied Belgium he regarded it impossible to take part in a pleading assembly with Socialists who have supported and still do support the imperialist policy of the Central Powers. On the other hand, he could see no objection, but rather important advantages in representatives of all socialist parties coming successively to Stockholm and expounding their points of view before the Dutch-Scandinavian Commission.

Vandervelde's opposition had already determined the Dutch - Scandinavian Committee to give up the plan of a conference of Socialist delegates from all belligerent and neutral countries when a telegram arrived announcing that the German Government had refused passports to the delegates of the German Socialist minority Haase, Keulky, and Bernstein to meet at Stockholm on May 15. Under these circumstances, the Dutch-Scandinavian Commission is unanimously of the opinion that any continuation of pourparlers with the Socialists of the Central Powers is out of the question.

Vandervelde and Deman are going on to Petrograd to work for the organization of a conference of the labor and Socialist organizations of the allied countries on such a basis as will give satisfaction at the same time to the Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd and the labor parties of the United States and England.

As a consequence of Vandervelde's intervention and in particular of the German Government's refusal of passports to the Socialist minority, all danger of Stockholm becoming the centre of pacifist intrigue has been definitely removed.

STILL DEPORTING BELGIANS.

Dutch Newspaper Says Berlin Has Violated Promises to Socialists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, May 12.—According to the Tijd, deportations in Belgium have been resumed, in spite of the War Ministry's assurances to the contrary made to the Socialist party, published in Vorwärts yesterday morning.

Hearing on Borough Presidents' Pay

Mayor Mitchel held a hearing yesterday on the bill passed by the Legislature increasing the salaries of the Borough Presidents, who receive $7,500 a year, to $10,000, and those who receive $5,000 to $7,500. The bill was opposed by representatives of several civic bodies on the ground of economy.

17 French Vessels Sunk in the Last Three Months

PARIS, May 14.—Seventeen French merchantmen were sunk by German submarines during February, March, and April, according to an official statement issued today. During the same period nine French vessels were attacked by underwater craft but made their escape. No armed merchantmen have fallen prey to the U-boats. The statement says:

"Statistics for the first three months of Germany's unrestricted submarine campaign, as far as they concern the French merchant marine, show the following results:

"February—Sunk, 4; attacked and escaped, 1.

"March—Sunk, 5; attacked and escaped, 2.

"April—Sunk, 8; attacked and escaped, 6.

"Armed merchantmen have in every case escaped from submarines.

"During this period French patrol boats have had twelve engagements with submarines, French hydro-aeroplanes have fought them thirteen times, and there have been sixteen engagements between armed merchantmen and submarines."

GUARANTY TRUST OUSTS ALL GERMAN SUBJECTS

Suspensions from Active Service Made Final—1 and 2 Months' Salaries Paid in Advance.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that fifteen German subjects who were suspended from active service last February, although their names remained on the pay roll, had been discharged on May 1. The men, employes in the foreign department for the most part, were removed after the United States broke diplomatic relations with Germany, for the reason, as stated by the management, that the trust company's business was international in its scope. The statement issued yesterday said:

"War was declared against Germany on April 6. The Guaranty Trust Company, after having carried these German subjects on its payroll for several months, now feels that it is released from all obligation to do so any longer. Accordingly, on May 1 it made the suspension permanent, paying to each of the married men two months' salary in advance and to the single men one month's salary in advance, thus providing them with ample time to make other connections."

Comparatively few Germans are believed to be at work among the financial institutions, as most banks for many months have been taking on no employes of foreign birth who have not been naturalized. Certain banking houses have retained German employes on the payroll for the reason, it is said, that otherwise they might find difficulty in making a living.

TO CONTROL BREWERIES.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 15.—According to The Daily Express, the Government has taken a definite step in the direction of state control of the liquor traffic by deciding to assume charge of the breweries.

The decision, says the newspaper, was reached during a meeting Monday, at which David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister; Viscount Milner and Arthur Henderson, Ministers without portfolios, and Waldorf Astor, member of Parliament, conferred. Subsequently the Brewers' Association was invited to appoint a representative to confer with Viscount Milner, who will be in charge of the control of the traffic.

The announcement of state control, The Daily Express adds, may be made this week.

EITEL FRIEDRICH A "U. S. S."

Former German Raider Commissioned in Navy as the De Kalb.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Secretary Daniels today announced that the former German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich had been placed in full commission as a ship of the United States Navy on May 12, 1917. The vessel has been renamed the U. S. S. De Kalb.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich arrived at Newport News, Va., on March 10, 1915, with the crews of merchant vessels she had captured in a commerce-raiding expedition. Later the vessel was transferred to the League Island Navy Yard, and several days before the declaration of the existence of a state of war was approved by Congress the officers and crew of the German steamer were sent to a military post in Georgia to be interned. Now they are prisoners of war.

The commissioning of the De Kalb indicates that the cruiser Steuben, formerly the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, also at Philadelphia, will soon be added to the navy.

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No indication there of any lack of prosperity and no cause for fears of a business depression. Money is plentiful now and the unloosing of untold millions for war expenditures will make money more plentiful than ever before in the history of our country.

Business will be what we make it—if we KEEP THINGS GOING with the push and energy characteristic of America and Americans—if we buy what we want when we want it, taking the precaution to make every dollar count by securing maximum value for every dollar spent—encouraging business, keeping stores busy, factories going and labor employed, we will have absolutely nothing to fear.

War of itself does not necessarily mean business depression. A policy of injudicious economy and retrenchment will, however, create a depression, and in that event we ourselves will be wholly responsible. KEEP THINGS GOING.

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The Hudson is a home car—a family car—for modest speeds, for average men, on ordinary roads.

Yet it holds the stock chassis speed records. In its 1819-mile run in 24 hours, a stock Super-Six chassis broke every 24-hour record held by any traveling machine. The 7-passenger Super-Six twice won the transcontinental record—San Francisco to New York and return in a 7,000-mile trip. And less spectacular though just as convincing is the performance made in every locality under every imaginable condition.

Such supreme tests, because of their violence, often crowd fifty miles in one. That's why men compare cars in this way. That is why it is necessary for every manufacturer, if he is to know the limits of his car's endurance, to make similarly abnormal tests.

What we are proving is endurance. We can't well run a car for years. We cannot drive it, say 150,000 miles. It would take too long.

So we make these short tests under fearful strain, to know at once which car has most endurance.

The Super-Six, in those ways, proved itself supreme. And all because of a patented motor, which minimizes friction.

A Hudson Super-Six Special, built to meet the special conditions, demonstrated power and endurance, in making the best time to the "Top of the World" in the Pike's Peak Hill Climb. Twenty cars, all specials, contested.

Every taste of motor car design is met in the Hudson.

There are eight body designs—all beautiful and in good taste.

The bodies and their details are in keeping with the Super-Six chassis. And the car in any body type is made to meet every possible need of the most particular. No service is too great for it mechanically—no detail of finish is out of harmony with the most discriminating requirement.

Phaeton 7-passenger	$1650	Limousine	$2925
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950	Limousine Landaulet	3025
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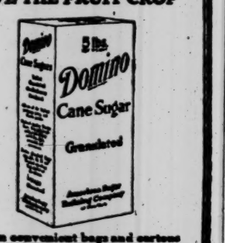

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Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

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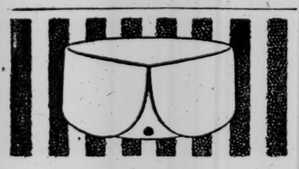
Because it helps keep the hands soft and white, the complexion fresh and clear and the hair live and glossy.

CUTICURA SOAP

cleanses, purifies and beautifies while the Ointment soothes.

Sun, wind and dust all do their best to ruin the complexions of those subjected to them. Business girls who must face all kinds of weather find that Cuticura does much to protect their skins and keep them looking their best. Sample each free. Address postcard: "Cuticura," Dept 6M, Boston. Sold everywhere.



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DEMAND WE EXACT HOME RULE FOR IRISH

United Societies Want It as a Prerequisite to U. S. Helping the Allies.

HISS BALFOUR'S NAME

Boos for Mayor Mitchel—Irish Recently Thrown Out of Cooper Union Have Their Inning.

A demand that the United States exact from England the complete independence of Ireland, and exact it now rather than at the close of the war, was voiced, and not only voiced but howled clamorously in a meeting of the United Irish Societies at Terrace Garden last night. A long set of resolutions containing this demand did not emphasize the call for immediate action, though insisting that nothing but complete independence would do; but John Jerome Rooney, the Chairman, and subsequent speakers declared that now was the time, and that this Government had its best chance to make this demand as a prerequisite to assistance to the Allies.

There was plentiful assertion of loyalty to the United States. John D. Moore, Secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, said: "We love America as much as we hate England, and it is impossible to love America more than that."

The 1,200 Irish who attended the meeting were the supporters of the faction, some fifteen or twenty of whose representative were thrown out of the Irish-American patriotic meeting at Cooper Union last week. The resolutions adopted were presented by C. H. Shugrue, who said that they were the ones he tried to present at Cooper Union when he was declared out of order by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, the Chairman of the evening.

They were seconded by Richard F. Dalton, the first man thrown out at the Cooper Union meeting, whose expulsion when he attempted to introduce a demand for home rule set off the rioting all over the house. But there was no rioting last night. If there were any Irish present who did not approve of the demands for compulsion of immediate independence, they kept their opinions to themselves; the orange, white, and green flag of the revolution, which started a fight every time it was waved at Cooper Union, was brandished amid cheers at Terrace Garden.

There was a certain dissonance between the keynote of the meeting and the reception to the allied commissions last week. Arthur James Balfour, lately the guest of the city, was mentioned often, and each time his name was greeted by hisses, howls, catcalls, and boos.

Others who were hissed and booed with uproarious enthusiasm were Mayor Mitchel, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, Lloyd George, John Redmond, Sir Edward Carson, Elihu Root, the police of New York, and the Home Defense League. "Curse them!" shouted a man in the back of the hall when Mr. Moore referred to the "delirious week in which the city, principally the Police Department, entertained distinguished visitors." The only men who were cheered were the leaders, since executed, of last year's Dublin rebellion and William Randolph Hearst, whose name brought the whole crowd to its feet in prolonged applause. Great enthusiasm was manifested when a speaker referred to "starving England," and some one shouted, "Starving's too good for them."

John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic American, said that he had learned that President Wilson had told Mr. Balfour that home rule such as Canada enjoys was the least that could be demanded for Ireland, and that Mr. Balfour had angrily declared that this was impossible.

WANTS US TO FREE IRELAND.

Resolution in House Makes It One Purpose of Our Entering War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A joint resolution "to declare the liberation of Ireland one of the purposes of the present war" was introduced in the House today by Representative William B. Mason, Republican, of Illinois.

The resolution provides that all money hereafter appropriated by this Government for the war and all loans to any foreign power shall be made with the understanding that the freedom of Ireland is one purpose of the United States' participation in the conflict, and that the peace terms are to include provision for the liberation of the Emerald Isle.

Mr. Mason further proposes that when free Ireland shall have adopted a constitution and established a republican form of government, the United States shall aid the new republic by buying $100,000,000 of its bonds.

"As a purely American matter," said Mr. Mason, "we must free Ireland or suffer the reproach of hypocrisy, and since England seeks our money, ships, food, and men, we can honorably ask any honorable price that we choose. That price should be, for one thing, the liberation of Ireland, a distinct and historic nation anciently possessed of freedom."

Mr. Mason quotes the utterance of President Wilson regarding the principle of freedom for small nations and asks that Congress "declare that the liberation of Ireland from all foreign domination is one of the objects for which the United States fights in this present war."

O'Brien to Quit Parliament.

LONDON, May 14.—The impending retirement from Parliament of William O'Brien, who sits for the City of Cork, is reported in Cork. Should this occur, Lord Mayor Butterfield of Cork, an adherent of John Redmond, and ex-Mayor Meade, a Sinn Feiner, will be candidates for the vacancy.

3 KILLED IN ROBBERY OF A PITTSBURGH BANK

Cashier and His Assistant Slain by Thieves, Who Lose One of Their Own Members.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—Three men were killed and five wounded, one probably fatally, at Castle Shannon, a suburb, soon after noon today, when an attempt was made to rob the First National Bank there. D. H. McLean, cashier, and his assistant, Frank Erbe, were at work when four men entered and ordered them to throw up their hands.

The robbers began shooting immediately, and when both bankers fell, the thieves gathered up all the money in sight and ran into the street, where an automobile was waiting for them. George Beltzhoover, a magistrate, who had heard the shooting, caught up a shotgun and reached the bank just as the men came out. He raised his gun to fire and discovered it was unloaded as one of the bandits fired at him and another knocked him down with a bag of money. They then ran to the automobile.

Two jumped in and were driven away by the man in charge of the machine, while the other two ran toward the Castle Shannon Golf Club near by. They were pursued by a number of citizens and finally cornered, one of them being killed and the other escaping.

Meantime a posse had followed the others, and in a short time overtook them at Bridgeville, ten miles away, where both were wounded and captured.

McLean and Erbe were taken to a Pittsburgh hospital, where both died.

A. D. Robb, President of the bank, said after an examination that the robbers had obtained about $10,000, of which $5,000 had been recovered. Cashier McLean fought desperately to save the money, fifteen empty cartridges and his revolver being found in front of the vault where he was finally shot down.

GUIDE TO HEALTH EXHIBITS.

Museum of Natural History Issues Syllabus for Students.

The American Museum of Natural History has issued a "Syllabus Guide to Public Health Exhibits" in its building. It deals with water supply, disposal of municipal wastes and insect-borne diseases, and is written by Lawrence V. Coleman.

It is of interest to teachers of the public schools and educators in general, as it furnishes a comprehensive means of studying the exhibits which deal with the subjects mentioned. It is valuable as an outline for teachers and students, and as a manual bearing on municipal sanitation.

SAYS SWANN DEPUTY MADE HIM TELL LIE

Brommer Coerced Into Stating He Gave Breckinridge Part of Money He Received.

GIRL'S CHARGE IS HEARD

District Attorney, Miss Reinhart Says, Called Her "a Pie-Faced Liar" Among Other Things.

Jacob Brommer, a former member of a Garment Makers' Union on the east side, testified yesterday at the continuation of the hearing before Commissioner George L. Ingraham of the City Club's charges of misconduct in office against District Attorney Edward Swann that Assistant District Attorney Samuel Markewich had coerced him into making a statement that he had given part of $717 received from the county as a material witness to Lucian S. Breckinridge, a former Assistant District Attorney, and one of Mr. Swann's accusers.

"I told him," the witness swore, "that I didn't give anybody any of it, and then he said, 'Oh, that's all right; just say you did, anyway.'"

Continuing, Brommer said he finally made a statement involving Breckinridge and Detective Clinton Woods of the Industrial Squad. He told of theatre parties which he asserted were arranged by Mr. Markewich for his benefit, and displayed ticket stubs as showing the places he had been. In addition Brommer said he received presents of clothing and $8 from the same sources.

The next witness was Miss Leonora Reinhardt, who in August of last year charged that Mr. Swann had called her among other things a "pie-faced liar." At that time the Governor ignored the charge. When the City Club made its second attack on Mr. Swann, Miss Reinhardt's grievance was included.

A. L. Wilson, who was employed by Breckinridge when the latter was in the District Attorney's office, told a tale of alleged injustices to which he had been subjected, ending his testimony with a recital of a kidnapping in which he played the principal part. In sketching his relations with Breckinridge the witness said he had been abused by the members of the Garment Workers' Union which was involved in a strike covering a long period. When he appealed to Breckinridge, who was then conducting an investigation into the clothing strike, the latter said, according to Wilson: "How would you like to stay with the union and let me know what's going on?"

Although Wilson said he replied that he would not be a "stool pigeon" for any one he admitted that thereafter and until Mr. Swann came into office he received from $25 to $30 a week from the city for which he rendered no services whatever.

Charles Gibel, a pressman, who testified last week, was recalled as the last witness for the prosecution. He told of a meeting in Mr. Swann's office, at which Mr. Dooling, Alfred J. Talley, and Max Hart, a real estate promoter, were present with Mr. Swann. During the conversation some one present remarked, according to the witness:

"By God, we've got to get rid of those crooks and grafters, Delehanty and Breckinridge."

The hearing, which is being held in the County Court House, will be resumed tomorrow.

FINDS MUCH FOOD WASTED UPTOWN

Lower East Side Is Far More Careful, Director Brown Learns.

CONDUCTS CITY INQUIRY

Hotels Meet Successfully Many of the Problems Caused by High Prices.

State and city forces having to do with the raising and distribution of the food supply are concentrating their efforts in a campaign for economy.

Lucien P. Brown, director of pure foods and drugs of the Department of Health, estimates, after an investigation, that almost twice as much food is wasted by persons living in Harlem and the upper end of Manhattan as by the residents of the lower east side. The result of his investigation was made public yesterday, and in it he described some of the means adopted by the larger hotels to prevent waste. In this, he said, they were co-operating with the health officials.

In the section between West 110th and 155th Streets, the North River and Lenox Avenue, with an estimated population of 234,748, Mr. Brown found that 540 cartloads of food were thrown away each week as garbage. On the east side, in the district bounded by the East River and Lafayette Street, East Twelfth and Broome Streets, he found that only 297 cartloads a week were taken away.

One of the largest sources of wastage found, though not the most costly, was the throwing away of the outside leaves of cabbage, the greens of beets, celery, and cauliflower, all of which, Mr. Brown says, should find a place in the soup pot or should be used as table vegetables, as in France. Hundreds of things that are not sufficient in quantity for the next day's use are thrown out instead of being used in combination to make pleasing dishes.

"Even with the present higher prices," Director Brown reported, "and though they are feeding fewer persons, the net returns in some hotels are about the same as heretofore. This is due to the close check on all foodstuffs. In one hotel the receipts from bread and butter served in one month amounted to over $1,000."

Hotels and resturants reported that there was little or no waste in fish or meat, while the greatest waste was in butter, milk, cream, and eggs. The reason for this was the making of rich and fancy pastry, but even this wastage was being reduced. In one hotel the steward adopted the plan of issuing potatoes to cooks only upon orders.

Nearly all hotels and restaurants, Director Brown found, were attempting with success to cut down the bread wastage, and in some places this had been reduced to a minimum. In one hotel the wastage had been reduced from a barrel a day to a barrel a week. The report shows that as a result of high prices many hotels have discarded the American plan of table d'hôte for à la carte service.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the Club War Farms, Inc., an organization to manage in a practical way a plan to increase farm production in this section. The purposes of the organization will be explained by George W. Perkins, Henry W. Taft, and others at a luncheon at the Lawyers Club today. The organization has acquired land on Long Island for cultivation.

Park Wants Congressmen's Seeds.

If you have received any free Government vegetable seeds from your Congressman do not throw them away. The Park Department will be glad to get them. Commissioner Cabot Ward announced yesterday that the seeds will be tested by the department's Agricultural Bureau, and if found useful will be supplied to volunteer "soldiers of the soil" at work on city truck gardens.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DON'T MAKE THE SAME MISTAKE YOUR MOTHER MADE

Don't take chances with the health of your children and the boys and girls in your care! Think what it means to them when they grow up to have good, strong, white teeth! Good teeth mean good health and good health brings success. Think how much better teeth you might have to-day if your parents had known more about the importance of taking care of your teeth when you were a child!

You want your boy to be a big success in business when he grows up. You want your daughter to be strong, healthy and beautiful. Help to make them just what you want them to be by showing them how to take care of their teeth, mouths and throats.

The mouth is constantly full of the germs of disease. If these germs are left undisturbed, they will attack the teeth and eat them away—then good-bye to health. Without good teeth your children cannot chew their food. Unchewed food is undigested. That leads to stomach trouble and many more serious ailments.

There is one way to destroy these germs that bring typhoid, diphtheria, infantile paralysis, sore throat and other sickness as well as tooth troubles. That is to teach the children to use PRO-PHY-TOL, diluted according to directions, as a mouth wash every night and every morning. This is the mouth wash that U. S. Government bacteriologists have tested and endorsed as the most efficient germ destroyer—yet harmless even if swallowed. Brushing the teeth with powder or paste is not enough. They cannot reach and destroy the dangerous germs hidden in the back of the throat, under the tongue and in the spaces between the teeth. Pro-Phy-Tol Mouth Wash circulates around the teeth, the gums, the tongue, the back of the throat and picks up every deadly germ—and *kills it* so that it can do no more harm. Ask your druggist.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

This Shaw-Walker Horizontal Steel Cabinet stands the weight of three men without sagging or binding in any way. Proof—drawers open and close smoothly.

SHAW-WALKER STEEL LETTER FILES

ONLY one reason for such strength and rigidity:—Shaw-Walker "skyscraper" construction.

And all parts are made solid *one-piece* steel by electric welding. No nuts—no bolts—no rivets—no rods—no screws.

The non-rebounding drawers stay closed without superfluous mechanism. Will run silent, smooth and speedy for 100 years without attention.

Examine a Shaw-Walker beside your old equipment, and you'll understand our guarantee: Money back if it isn't *the best file you ever owned.*

Phone us to send you one. Franklin 2261.

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Complete Catalog of Wood Files, Steel Files, File Desks, File Safes and Supplies for all files on request.

"Built Like a Skyscraper"

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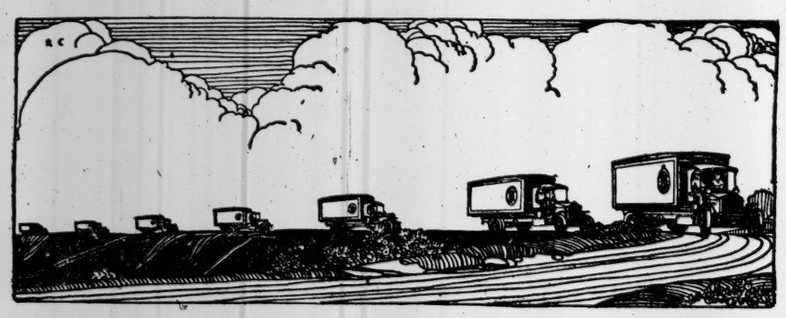
STEEL LETTER FILES



The Battle Cruisers of Business

By combining high speed with long range effectiveness, the battle cruiser has completely changed naval strategy. And by the same combination of qualities the Pierce-Arrow Motor Truck has revolutionized modern business transportation. Swift, silent, efficient and economical, the Pierce-Arrow Motor Truck reaches out after new sales territory and develops unsuspected business opportunities. In every line of trade and industry Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks are proving themselves builders of business.

PIERCE-ARROW

Motor Trucks

for example:

The Westfield Storage Warehouses of Westfield, N. J., have used their Pierce-Arrow trucks with marked success in the development of long-range business. One of their 5-ton trucks recently took a load of household goods from New Brunswick, N. J., to Troy, N. Y., and returned to Westfield—covering 415 miles in 36 hours running time. This record was made over heavy, muddy roads after the truck had run 34,000 miles without overhauling. On this trip the truck averaged 5½ miles to the gallon of gasoline.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
933-939 West 54th Street, N. Y

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J

WRIGLEY'S

"The Flavor Lasts"

We might advertise WRIGLEY'S as the "dentifrice-without-a-brush."

For it cleanses the teeth and gums—it pleasantly sweetens the mouth—it FIGHTS ACIDITY.

It brings a wholesome freshness to the palate that makes the whole day lighter and brighter.

Needless to caution you to get WRIGLEY'S, the filtered, the clean, gum.

For millions have made it their positive choice, having tried others.

So, if you forgot your toothbrush this morning, why, Wrigley a bit!

Chew it after every meal

WRAPPED IN UNITED COUPONS

709

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS BRING GIANTS' TRIUMPHANT MARCH TO A HALT

GIANTS' GAY JAUNT CHECKED BY CARDS

Huggins's Clan Wins, 3 to 1, Causing McGraw's Men to Pause on Victorious Way.

EXTRA INNING IS REQUIRED

Slim Sallee, Taking Anderson's Place in the Tenth Session, Falls Victim to St. Louis Batsmen.

The St. Louis Cardinals, showing all the symptoms of a smashing good ball team, caused the Giants to hesitate in their sprightly winning streak up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and by a tight squeeze pried a victory away from them by a score of 3 to 1, after ten agitating innings. Miller Huggins, the diminutive manager, has a rousing assortment of ball tossers, who gave the gallopin' New Yorkers the sauciest argument they have listened to this season.

Willie Doak and Fred Anderson had a tense flinging duel, in which Doak eventually came out on top because the Giants failed to give the New York boxman the support he deserved. The clubs were deadlocked at the end of the ninth at 1 to 1, and when Slim Sallee edged into the wrangle, the Cards rose up and hooked in a victory in the tenth. The Giants made a bold attempt to win in their half of the extra session, but the rally died in the making.

The Missouri clan is equipped this season with a pair of fence-breakers made up of John Smith and Walton Cruise. They were both on the job yesterday. The Smith family has been prominent in this country for some time. The original John Smith was the heaviest hitter in the old Virginia League, but was never what you would call popular. Smith was at one time on the verge of being put completely out when he was saved by the Indian gal, Pocahontas. And John Smith of the Cardinals is considerable of a trouble-maker himself, and is lacing the ball at about .480.

Willie Doak gave the Harlem lads five hits, two of them coming in the tenth and going to seed. Three hits were all the hitting that the Cards could worry away from Anderson, but all this fine pitching went to naught because of a hilarious error by Fletcher, which had a great deal to do in encouraging the Cards' first run. Sallee was pie for the Cards in the tenth and a couple of bangs, aided by Benny Kauff's error, brought happiness to the Huggins crew.

Cards Show Fight.

There was a time when the Cardinals could suffer reverses in a meek, quiet manner, but not so with this year's boys. They're scrappers, they are, and in the last of the tenth yesterday, when the Giants were in the midst of an impending rally, the Cards got rambunctious, and the existence of Umpire Al Orth hung in the balance.

This is how the St. Looey revolution started. In the last of the tenth, when the Giants were lagging at the end of the 3 to 1 score, Robertson poled out to Bescher. Heinie Zim brought up the Giants' hopes again with a two-base slam against the right-field wall. Then Fletcher skied to Bescher, and, if any one was going to do anything, it must be Kauff. Benny shot a hot grounder through first, which was scooped up behind the sack by Miller, who tossed to Doak, who trailed to cover first. Umpire Orth decreed that Benny Kauff was safe.

In half a second Orth was surrounded by a mussy crowd of St. Louis orators. From left field Bescher came on the gallop and shook his fists in Orth's face. Bescher was so mad that he grew pink in the face and looked around to see if there wasn't something he could pick up and throw at the umpire. There was nothing in sight but blades of grass, so Orth still lives.

It was rather fortunate that just at that time there was no dynamite within Bescher's reach. Manager Huggins had unquestionable designs on Orth's welfare, and, although the Card manager is one of the smallest men in the game, he subdued himself and his raving athletes before it became necessary to call out the reserves. Benny was safe and Heinie Zim was at third. Kauff then tried to steal second, and died for the third out.

The Cardinals got their first run in the fourth inning. With one gone, John Smith spilled a little hit right in front of the plate, and Bill Rariden tried to field the ball on his hands and knees, but it couldn't be done. Smith died stealing, and Miller rolled a grazer at Art Fletcher. The Giants' shortstop threw the ball so high over Holke's roof that he couldn't have reached it with a ladder, and Miller raced around to second. Hornsby slapped a single to centre and Miller scored.

Herzog Sends Burns Home.

Doak was pitching such airtight ball that it wasn't until he gave a pass in the ninth that the Giants could do a thing. Up to that time Burns was the only Giant to reach second base. In the ninth, McGraw rushed in McCarty to bat for Rariden and Lobert to bat for Anderson. They both died without a whimper on infield rockers. Two down, Burns got a pass and stole second. Herzog ripped a single through second and Burns romped home with the tying run. Herzog had started for second in the meantime, but was run down before he could get back to first.

With Sallee pitching in the first of the tenth, Long was sent in to bat for John Smith. He opened hostilities with a single to centre, and Miller sacrificed him to second. Hornsby was walked intentionally by Sallee and Cruise crashed a single to centre, which bounded merrily away as it hit Benny Kauff's big toe. Long and Hornsby scored. That settled the old ball game, right there.

As yesterday was about the first time that the sun has been on exhibition since last Winter, more than 8,000 came out to see the game. Manager McGraw was hit on the ankle during the Giants' batting practice. He limped out to the coaching lines every inning just to show the Cards that nothing can keep him out of the game unless it is something serious like a bean ball or a broken leg.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Betzel,2b	4	0	0	3	1	Burns,lf	3	1	1	2	0
Long,rf	1	1	1	0	0	Herzog,2b	4	0	1	5	3
J.Smith,r	3	0	2	1	0	Robert'n,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Miller,1b	3	1	0	11	1	Zimm'n,3b	4	0	2	0	1
Hornsby,ss	3	1	1	1	5	Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Cruise,cf	4	0	1	4	1	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Bescher,lf	3	0	0	5	0	Holke,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Snyder,c	4	0	0	2	3	Rariden,c	3	0	0	6	4
F.Smith,3b	4	0	0	2	1	Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	3
Doak,p	3	0	0	1	4	McCarty,c	1	0	0	1	0
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	5	30	16	Sallee,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Total	31	1	5	30	16

a Batted for Anderson in ninth.

Errors—Fletcher, Kauff.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen bases—Burns. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; New York, 2. First base on error—St. Louis. Base on balls—Off Doak, 1; Sallee, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 3 hits, no runs in 9 innings; Sallee, 2 and 1 in 1; Doak, 5 and 1 in 10. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Anderson, 7; Doak, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

PLAYERS LIABLE TO DRAFT.

Ban Johnson Estimates 55 Men In Each Major League May Be Called.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Approximately fifty-five men from each of the two major leagues are subject to national service under the selective draft, according to an estimate made by Ban Johnson, President of the American League, who is back today after a trip over the Eastern end of his circuit. He said the magnates are unwilling to attempt to influence any athlete who believes his country needs him, but that there is yet hope that the big leagues will be permitted to finish the season without the disruption of the teams. Upon the suggestion of Captain T. L. Huston of the New York Americans, Mr. Johnson is making arrangements to have American League scores distributed to Canadian and American troops at the front.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 3; New York, 1. (Ten Innings.)
Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 6; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 6.
Detroit, 3; Washington, 2. (Fourteen Innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	13	6	.684
Chicago	19	9	.679
Philadelphia	12	8	.600
St. Louis	13	10	.565
Boston	8	10	.444
Cincinnati	12	16	.429
Pittsburgh	8	17	.320
Brooklyn	5	14	.263

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	15	7	.682
New York	13	9	.591
Chicago	17	12	.586
Cleveland	15	13	.536
St. Louis	14	13	.519
Detroit	10	14	.417
Washington	8	16	.333
Philadelphia	7	15	.318

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Game begins at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn. (Game begins at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

DODGERS IN FULL RETREAT.

Ivan Olson Blamed for Rout of the Champions by Matty's Reds.

The latest news from Ebbets Field front in Brooklyn is indeed depressing. The vaunted Robins, last year's champions, are still in retreat, and their retirement is taking on the appearance of complete rout. Christy Mathewson, with his band of Cincinnati Rediegs, invaded the Brooklyn baseball yard yesterday afternoon and aided the Robins to procure a firmer grip on the cellar position by trouncing the athletes of Charles H. Ebbets to the tune of 3 to 2.

Teh change in scenery from the Polo Grounds worked to the advantage of the visiting players, but the favorable change in the weather did not have any bracing effect on the home talent. Yesterday was the first day really suited to baseball playing since the season opened, and all of 3,500 admirers of the champions turned out with the expectation of seeing their favorites continue where John McGraw's pets had left off last week. They were disappointed, in fact they were rudely shocked, and there were many who were half-inclined to the opinion that Ivan Olson, the idle Robin shortstop, had a little to do with the team's reverse.

Ivan's participation in the game came from the coaching lines in the seventh session, when the Robins were striving to establish themselves with the score 2 to 1 against them. Jimmy Johnston started this frame with a free ticket to first and went to third when Kopf let Fabrique's grounder go through him to right field, to score from that station on a sacrifice fly to left by Daubert. Fabrique made second on the play. Wheat then sent a single to centre, but Olson, coaching at third base, held Fabrique there, refusing to allow him to attempt home on a play that seemed favorable to a score. The result was that Fabrique died at the plate when Casey Stengel trapped Grounder Kopf in short field, and Cutshaw followed by forcing Stengel for the third out. The Robins had to be contented with one run when they might have annexed two and the lead.

The Reds took the lead in the sixth with two runs, which were manufactured with singles by Groh, Roush, and Chase, and a sacrifice by Kopf. A triple to left field by Mike Mowrey and a sacrifice fly by Chief Meyers gave the Robins their first run in the sixth round, and Johnston even matters by crossing the plate in the seventh. In the eighth, however, the Reds pulled away to the lead when Kopf walked, advanced to second on an out, and scored on Chase's single to left.

Leon Cadore started the game for the Robins but was taken out in the eighth round to allow Smythe to bat for him, and Sherrod Smith twirled in the ninth. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	5	1	2	0	3	Johnston,cf	3	1	0	1	0
Kopf,ss	2	1	0	2	4	Fabrique,ss	4	0	0	1	5
Roush,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	2	11	0
Chase,1b	4	0	2	14	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	4	4	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	0	0	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Neale,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	6
Wingo,c	4	0	1	8	0	Mowrey,3b	2	1	1	2	6
Shean,2b	2	0	1	2	4	Meyers,c	3	0	0	0	0
Toney,p	4	0	0	1	4	Cadore,p	3	0	0	0	2
						Smith,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	3	8	27	15	aSmyth,	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	7	27	19

a Batted for Cadore in the eighth inning.

Error—Shean.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

Three-base hit—Mowrey. Stolen bases—Shean, Johnston, Kopf. Sacrifice hits—Kopf, Shean. Sacrifice flies—Daubert, Meyers. Double plays—Groh, Shean and Chase; Toney and Chase; Stengel, Cutshaw and Wheat; Fabrique, Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 10. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cadore, 3; Toney, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Cadore, 7 hits, 3 runs in 8 innings; Smith, 1 and 0 in 1; Toney, 2 runs, 1 earned. Struck out—By Cadore, 1; Toney, 2. Passed ball—Meyers. Time of game—1 hour 36 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Brannefield.

PHILLIES WIN IN NINTH.

Good Baserunning Factor in Victory Over Erring Pirates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Philadelphia mixed hits and good base running with errors by Pittsburgh in the ninth inning and won today's game 3 to 2. Baird was sent to the clubhouse by Umpire Byron for kicking on a called strike.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	2	2	1	Carey,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	0	6	Bigbee,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	1	Baird,3b	3	0	0	1	5
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	0	0	*M'Cthy,3b	0	0	0	0	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	1	0	H'chman,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Lederus,1b	4	0	0	9	0	Brief,1b	4	1	1	11	4
Niehoff,2b	3	0	0	4	1	Schulte,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Killifer,c	4	0	3	10	2	Ward,ss	4	0	0	1	2
Alexander,p	4	1	1	0	3	Fischer,c	3	0	2	2	1
aCooper	0	1	0	0	0	Jacobs,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	33	3	9	27	13	Total	32	2	9	*25	15

*One out when winning run was scored.

a Ran for Bancroft in ninth.

Errors—Bigbee, Baird, (2,) Hinchman, Cravath.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Hinchman, Bancroft. Home run—Brief. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Bancroft, Stock. Double play—Killifer and Niehoff; Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 12. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 5; Alexander, 1. Earned runs—Off Jacobs, 2; Alexander, 2. Struck out—By Jacobs, 1; Alexander, 8. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

New York State League.

Scranton, 3; Elmira, 2.
Binghamton, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 0.
Harrisburg, 11; Utica, 8.
Reading, 8; Syracuse, 0.

American Association.

St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 2.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Little Rock, 1.
Mobile, 8; Nashville, 2.
Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 3.
(Other teams not scheduled.)

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 11; Springfield, 6.
Worcester, 8; Portland, 1.
New Haven, 7; Hartford, 6.

YANKS ERR OFTEN, BUT BEAT BROWNS

Good Stick Work, After Long Slump, Gives Donovanites a 6 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The extended batting slump of the Yankees, so pronounced in their games of the last ten days, exploded with a loud bang at Sportsman's Park, this afternoon, when they hooked up with Fielder Jones's Browns, in the opening contest of a four-game series. A dozen hits, totaling nineteen bases, came from the sticks of the Donovan crowd, and this heavy assault, helped along by much weird fielding by the Browns, resulted in an easy victory for the Yankees—6 to 2.

The home team had no monopoly on the error making, each side making five, but the New Yorkers were bunching their hits with the mistakes of the Browns and the home players had little success in crowding hits together at any stage. But for errors, a fumble by Baker and a high toss by Peckinpaugh, the Browns would have finished with a shut out.

Ray Fisher, making his second start of the campaign, gets credit for the victory, but the Vermont schoolmaster was not among those present when the battle ended. Wildness cost him his place, in the eighth inning. He pitched nine consecutive balls, four to Austin, four to Sisler, and one to Jacobson, without getting a strike over, and Donovan called upon Allen Russell to do the rescue act. Russell retired the side in order, and the last hopes of the Browns faded away.

It was against Dave Davenport, who usually gives the Yankees plenty of trouble, that the heavy bombardment took place today. Dave gave every indication of causing more trouble when he retired three Yankees in order in the opening round and the first two to face him in the second, but from this time until he was taken out for a pinch hitter in the seventh inning, the cannonading was strong and continuous.

The first Yankee run drifted over in the second, when Miller got two bases on Lavan's high throw to Sisler, and Peck followed with a double to left. Peck was left when Nunamaker fanned. The Browns got the run back in the same inning on Jacobson's single, an infield out, Baker's fumble, and Lavan's sacrifice drive to left.

The Yankees went ahead for good in the fourth. Baker, after missing a home run into the right-field bleachers by inches, lined sharply over second for a single. Miller's sacrifice and Peck's infield out advanced him to third, and Nunamaker chased him home with a grounder over second base.

Hendryx opened the fifth with a single to right, but was forced by Maisel after High had fanned, and Maisel died on an attempted steal. Pipp opened the sixth with a long drive which hit the roof of the right-field pavilion and bounded into the bleachers. Baker followed with a double to right, and was sacrificed to third, but was easy out when a squeeze play fizzled, with Peck at the bat. Peck followed with a single, but was forced at second, so the home run, double, and single amounted to only one run.

The score:

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Hendryx,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Shotton,lf	4	0	1	1	0
High,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Austin,3b	4	0	0	0	4
Maisel,2b	3	1	1	3	3	Sisler,1b	2	1	0	9	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	10	1	Jacobson,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Baker,3b	4	1	2	0	3	Marsans,cf	3	0	0	1	0
E.Miller,cf	2	1	0	4	1	Johnson,2b	4	0	0	3	4
P'paugh,ss	4	0	2	2	4	Severeid,c	4	1	1	8	4
N'maker,c	3	0	1	4	2	Lavan,ss	3	0	1	5	2
Fisher,p	3	1	1	1	1	aRumler	1	0	1	0	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	0	1	Davenport,p	2	0	0	0	4
						bSloan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	12	27	15	Rogers,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cW.Miller	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	6	27	18

a Batted for Lavan in ninth.

b Batted for Davenport in seventh.

c Batted for Rogers in ninth.

Errors—Baker. E. Miller, Peckinpaugh, C. Fisher, Shotten, Marsans, Johnson, Lavan, (2.)

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	0	6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Baker, Maisel, Severeid. Home run—Pipp. Stolen base—Rumler. Sacrifice hits—E. Miller, (2,) Marsans, Hendryx, (2,) Double plays—Maisel and Pipp; E. Miller and Nunamaker; Johnson, Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 3; Russell, 1; Rogers, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 5 hits and 0 runs in 7 innings, none out in eighth; Davenport, 2 and 2 in 7; Russell, 1 and 0 in 2; Rogers, 0 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; Russell, 1; Davenport, 4; Rogers, 1. Wild pitches—Davenport, Rogers. Time of game—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

TIGERS OUTSTAY SENATORS.

Doubles by Burns and Vitt Bring Victory in Fourteenth.

DETROIT, May 14.—Detroit won another extra-inning game today, defeating Washington, 3 to 2, in fourteen innings. The winning run resulted from doubles by Burns and Vitt. Although the visitors garnered several base hits, Boland pitched well with men on the bases, and was aided by three double plays.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Bush,ss	6	0	2	5	2	Judge,1b	4	1	2	11	0
Young,2b	5	0	0	5	6	Foster,3b	5	0	1	2	3
Cobb,rf	5	0	2	1	1	Shanks,cf	6	0	0	5	0
Veach,lf	4	1	1	4	0	Rice,rf	5	1	0	3	0
Heilman,cf	6	0	2	2	0	Smith,lf	6	0	2	1	1
Burns,1b	6	2	2	14	0	Morgan,2b	5	0	1	3	4
Vitt,3b	6	0	3	2	4	Henry,c	3	0	1	4	3
Spencer,c	5	0	1	7	1	Ainsmith,c	3	0	1	1	1
Boland,p	5	0	0	0	4	Crane,ss	4	0	1	4	6
						Dumont,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Ayers,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aGharrity	1	0	0	0	0
Total	48	3	13	42	20	Total	46	2	9	*40	18

a Batted for Dumont in seventh.

*One out when winning run scored.

Errors—Vitt, (2,) Shanks, Smith, Morgan.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Cobb, Ainsmith, Judge, Morgan, Burns, Vitt. Three-base hit—Foster. Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Morgan, Judge, Veach, Foster. Double plays—Bush, Young, and Burns; Heilman and Bush, (2.) Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Washington, 2. Bases on balls—Off Boland, 3; Dumont, 1; Ayers, 2. Hits and earned runs—off Dumont, 9 hits and 2 runs in 6 innings; Ayers, 4 and 1 in 7 1-3; Boland, 9 and 1 in 14. Struck out—By Boland, 5; Ayers, 1. Wild pitch—Dumont. Time of game—2 hours 45 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

WHITE SOX BUNCH HITS.

Fall Upon Siebold in Fifth, Beating the Mackmen, 6 to 2.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Chicago bunched hits in the fifth inning behind Siebold's wildness, took a commanding lead over Philadelphia, and won the first game of the series here today, 6 to 2.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
J.Collins,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Witt,ss	3	0	1	2	2
Liebold,cf	0	1	0	3	0	Struck,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Weaver,3b	1	2	0	2	1	Bodie,lf	4	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	3	0	1	1	1	Bates,3b	4	0	2	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	2	1	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Felsch,cf	3	0	1	1	1	Schang,c	4	1	1	8	2
Murphy,rf	0	0	0	1	0	W.J'nson,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Jourdan,1b	4	0	0	11	1	Grover,2b	2	0	0	3	5
Risberg,ss	3	0	2	1	3	Anderson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	4	1	1	1	4	Siebold,p	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	1	0	0	1	3	R.Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	2
Total	24	6	4	27	13	Total	29	2	5	24	12

Errors—E. Collins, Jourdan, Bates, (2.)

Chicago	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2

Two-base hits—Bates, Risberg. Stolen bases—Weaver, Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Jackson. Sacrifice flies—Siebold, Russell. Double play—Witt and Grover. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 5; Russell, 2; Siebold, 2; R. Johnson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 0 and 1 in 3 innings, (none out in 4th;) Siebold, 4 and 4 in 2; R. Johnson, 0 and 0 in 3; Russell, 5 and 2 in 9. Struck out—By Russell, 4; Anderson, 1; Siebold, 1; R. Johnson, 2. Time—1 hour, 48 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

WOMEN'S ANNUAL NET PLAY BEGINS

Championship Calibre in Metropolitan Event, Though Titles Are Not at Stake.

What under ordinary conditions would have been the women's metropolitan tennis championship tournament, but which now, owing to the war and the abolition of the championship events is known as the women's metropolitan patriotic tournament, began yesterday afternoon on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills with an entry representative at least of the metropolitan section and on the surface there was nothing to indicate that championship flavor was lacking.

There was not the entry from other cities, which might have been expected had the championship element not been barred, but against the pick of the local section outside talent has seldom prevailed and therefore the honors appear to rest as they have in the past with that coterie of players from whose midst the champion has heretofore been chosen. It is only natural that Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national championship of a year ago should be the favorite, but her path to victory will hardly be an easy one.

The tournament is not lacking in new elements which cast a reflection of doubt over the outcome. For instance, there is among the contenders Miss Marion Hollins, one whose name is not very well known to followers of tennis, but whose skill on the links is known from coast to coast. Miss Hollins was one-time holder of the metropolitan golf championship and has for a number of years been looked upon as one of the most formidable players in the country.

In place of the driver and mashie, she has now for the moment taken up the tennis racquet, and while it is too much to expect her to show skill of like proportions to that which she has evinced in golf, she nevertheless is credited with two triumphs in the opening rounds of the tournament, both of them over experienced, if not more proficient, generals of the court. In the first round she vanquished Mrs. S. Frankel by a score of 6—2, 6—0, and in a second-round match was returned the victor over Mrs. M. B. Huff in a three-set contest at 5—7, 6—2, 6—3.

Another of the newcomers to make her presence felt was Miss Eleanor Goss, a runner-up to Miss Marie Wagner in the women's national indoor championship at the Seventh Regiment Armory not many weeks ago. All of the skill and dash that carried Miss Goss to victory at the indoor game she commanded to her advantage yesterday, and two opponents of no mean skill on the courts fell to her prowess. She triumphed over Mrs. Rawson Wood and Miss Ethyl Tyndale, the former in a first-round victory and the latter in the second. The victories, however, followed the path of thorns rather than that of roses, for Miss Goss was pressed to three sets in each of the contests, and they were touch-and-go battles from the start.

Mrs. Wood, the first victim, was winner of the doubles championship in the metropolitan tournament a year ago with Mrs. Spencer Fullerton Weaver as her partner. Her downfall was registered by a score of 6—2, 7—5, while Miss Tyndale was vanquished with the score 6—3, 5—7, 6—4. In both contests Miss Goss caused confusion to her opponents by her sharp service, which was more severe than that of any of the other women players, and by her ability to play a net game against deep court driving. Mrs. Wood, however, tried to play at the net and there was some snappy volleying, but for the most part Miss Goss held the balance of power, never placing out of reach or driving her rival to the deep court.

One or two surprises cropped out during the playing of the opening rounds. Miss Gertrude Della Torre, after winning a match, was eliminated from the tournament in a second round encounter by Miss Helene Pollak, 7—5, 6—2, and Miss Adele Cragin succumbed to the superior play of Miss S. J. Strauss. For the most part, however, the leading players came through their matches. Miss Bjurstedt is in the lower half of the draw and won her second round match rather handily from Miss Caroma Winn.

The latter attempted to place with hard driving, but Miss Bjurstedt was invincible in her back court play and her remarkable ability to make returns, no matter how difficult they seemed, gave her the victory at 6—3, 6—2. In the third round Miss Bjurstedt will oppose Mrs. Robert LeRoy, who advanced yesterday by defeating Mrs. G. Hirsch in a three-set match at 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

The summaries:

FIRST ROUND.—Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Gertrude Candee, 6—3, 6—3; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Amy Harper, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs. Robert Pope defeated Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, 6—0, 6—3; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Ethel Tyndale defeated Mrs. E. C. Sohst, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. Percy Rice, 7—5, 6—4; Mrs. R. H. Long defeated Mrs. N. J. Hartwell, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Mrs. W. H. Voss, 8—6, 6—3; Miss M. Moes won from Mrs. J. W. Moons by default; Mrs. M. B. Huff won from Mrs. J. Anderson by default; Miss Marion Hollins defeated Mrs. S. Frankel, 6—2, 6—0.

SECOND ROUND.—Miss Hazel Gardiner defeated Mrs. L. Bailey, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Jane Roulson defeated Miss Isabelle Robinson, 3—6, 6—1, 8—6; Miss S. J. Strauss defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. L. Manheimer won from Miss Theresa Blum by default; Miss Helene Pollak defeated Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 7—5, 6—2; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. Robert Pope, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Ethel Tyndale, 6—3, 5—7, 6—4; Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. R. H. Long, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Bessie Holden defeated Miss M. Moes, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. F. Daman won from Mrs. A. S. Burden by default; Mrs. S. McAneny defeated Mrs. N. Lowenthal, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2; Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer defeated Mrs. Ingo F. Hartman, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Robert LeRoy defeated Mrs. J. Hirsch, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Miss Caroma Winn, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Marion Hollins defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 5—7, 6—2; 6—3.

THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Miss S. J. Strauss, 6—1, 6—0.

Indiana Conquers Illinois.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 14.—Rid

TWO BARRIE PLAYS IN HIS BEST VEIN

Two Appealing Little Footnotes to the History of the War.

THE THIRD PLAY INFERIOR

Beryl Mercer and Norman Trevor Take the First Honors in a Delightful Evening.

THREE PLAYLETS, by J. M. Barrie. At the Empire.

THE NEW WORD, a comedy in one act.
Mr. Torrance ..... Norman Trevor
Mrs. Torrance ..... Winifred Fraser
Roger ..... Gareth Hughes
Lucy ..... Betty Daintry

OLD FRIENDS, a play in one act.
Stephen Brand ..... Lyn Harding
Rev. Dr. Carroll ..... H. Ashton Tonge
Mrs. Brand ..... Gertrude Berkeley
Carry ..... Eileen Huban

THE OLD LADY SHOWS HER MEDALS, a "salute" in one act.
Private Dowey ..... John M. McFarlane
A Mr. Wilkinson ..... Theodor von Eltz
Mrs. Dowey ..... Beryl Mercer
The Chorus ..... Clara T. Bracy, Alice Eaden, Lillian Brennard

The première here of a play by Barrie—even a little bit of a play—makes a red-letter night in the calendar of a season, and three new Barrie plays in a single program is riches beyond description. Three Barrie plays—all of them new to New York—were presented last evening at the Empire Theatre, and two of them are Barrieisms of purest ray serene, two little war plays written with rare art and infinitely appealing.

The other is a bit of a shock. It would take a dozen or so of affidavits to convince some of us that Barrie ever wrote the piece called "Old Friends" and thereafter at least that many volumes to explain just why. "Old Friends" is a shock and a puzzle and a disappointment, but very handsome are the amends which are made for it by "The New World" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." And though the playing of none of them is perfect, the work done in the first play by Norman Trevor and the ineffably touching performance of Beryl Mercer in the last contribute generously to what is probably the last production of the season. The engagement which began last evening at the Empire is of indefinite duration, and the profits are dedicated to that new and flourishing organization known as the Stage Women's War Relief.

"The New Word," composed with delicate and telling art, was written in the early months of the war and had its hearing in London while Charles Frohman was still presiding over the destinies of the Duke of York's. The new word is "second-lieutenant," and as the youngster in the Torrance family dons his khaki and sets off for the front, his mother thinks it has a nobler sound than "general" or even "Marshal of France." The play is just a sympathetic study of the gruff and conscientiously ineloquent father's effort to throw aside for this one farewell evening the diffidence which has always tied the tongues of him and his son when some mischance left them together.

It is a study, then, of British reticence, a glance into depths that never find expression in English words, a tender glance cast by an understanding outsider from up Thrums way. Norman Trevor is admirable as the father and Gareth Hughes is too skillful an actor to let any scene of his go by default, but, though he brings a precious youth to the part, he is too true a Celt, too vividly expressive and poetic a being, to suggest even for an instant the inarticulate Englishman. And he is too explosive.

"Old Friends" is an old play—written, if written by Barrie at all, about ten years ago—and presented first in London on March 1, 1910, during the eventful days when Granville Barker was directing a repertory season at Frohman's theatre in London. It is like a shadow of "Ghosts," and to come upon a morose and dismally Norwegian play from the gentle Scot is like finding "Nju" revived with Maude Adams in the leading rôle.

Somewhat clumsily written, without a trace of the Barrie idiom, and quite clumsily and unpersuasively produced, "Old Friends" watches the agony of a quondam dipsomaniac who has only his jangled nerves to remind him of his proudly conquered craving for liquor when he is suddenly confronted with the discovery that the craving has passed on to his lovely daughter. It is then that his wife tells him with withering contempt that he had never conquered his vice at all; it had merely left him for one who could give it better entertainment. Through "Old Friends" the uncommonly eloquent figure of Eileen Huban moves and holds the eye.

Then, a blessed relief and an appeal to every heart in the house, comes "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," a salute in one act by Margaret Ogilvie's son. Dion Boucicault is presenting it in London now where, also, it is part of a triple bill. It is far from being as flawless as "The New World," it contains an almost superfluous scene, it somewhat laboriously drags in a catch line from Lloyd George, but it is touching and true and pure Barrie from beginning to end.

The old lady is an exile from Thrums, who has charred and charred and charred in London for twenty years, with no men folks of her own, so that when the great war comes it is everybody's war but hers. She has no one to talk about over the teacups with Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Cluppins and Mrs. Bardell. Her case is so desperate that she is fairly obliged to invent a son at the front. She selects him from a newspaper mention—K. Dowie of the Black Hussars—she forges a packet of letters from him to show the neighbors; she sends him cakes and socks and is a greatly uplifted woman from then on until the terrible moment when in walks Private Dowie. He had heard of her goings on, and he hunts her up in a great rage, only to be disarmed and won at last by her shrimps and her Scotch accent. So he buys her chiffon, for it seems that in the trenches the men think neither of the Kaiser nor of bombs nor of shrapnel. They think of chiffon.

He buys her two evening cloaks so that when she wears one to the theatre she is obliged to carry the other—casual like—on her arm. Finally he formally proposes that she accept him as her son, and it is a terribly proud and tearful mother who sees him off when his leave is up. In the final scene, some months later, you see her putting his medals and cap tenderly away in the drawer and hobbling off with her pails and mops, alone in the world once more. But the war now is her war as much as that of any one in the whole empire. John M. McFarlane is a trifle heavy-handed and actory as Private Dowie, but Beryl Mercer's playing is heartbreakingly tender and true.

MOZART OPERAS REVIVED.

"The Impresario" and "Bastien and Bastienne" Give Delight.

Mozart's two little operas, "The Impresario" and its earlier companion, "Bastien and Bastienne," were revived by the Society of American Singers at the Lyceum last night, just as they were produced at the Empire and the Garrick last Fall, to the delight of a musical assembly of the cognoscenti, and, no less, of those theatregoers who frankly like a good show. It isn't every day that Broadway hears operas as tuneful as Mozart's, but it will do so every day except one this week, the second and final week, if original plans hold, of an artistic English opera Spring season.

There was Sam Franko, new at the baton last evening, and Jacques Coini assisting behind the scenes of Daniel Frohman's well-set stage. The actual singing cast was as before, with only one exception—Carl Formes as the impresario's nephew. The house encored the young baritone's air of the plea for native art, with its timely patriotic touch, "If I were impresario I'd send these foreign singers flying." It asked repeated stanzas of Bispham's recital of the impresario's troubles, recalled Lucy Gates in the dainty spinet aria, and redemanded the trio of Mabel Garrison, Reiss and Bispham about "Society."

If the music had distinction and charm, so had the text an extraordinary deftness and sparkle, though fewer operatic folk were at this revival to catch Mr. Krehbiel's sly thrusts at situations as apropos to New York in 1917 as they were to Vienna in 1791. Tonight's repetitions add Florence Macbeth, Rafael Diaz and George Hamlin to the casts, and later in the week, Greta Torpadie and Mabel Riegelman.

RECEPTION FOR M. COPEAU.

Board to Greet Director General of New French Theatre Thursday.

A reception in honor of Jacques Copeau, Director General of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, which is the name for the new French theatre, will be given Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Metropolitan Opera House by the board of directors of the theatre. The members of the board are Robert Goelet, Mrs. P. I. Kahn, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, Paul D. Cravath, Arthur Iselin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Henry Rogers Winthrop, James W. Barney, Thomas M. Lamont and William Adams Delano.

Dr. Butler will introduce M. Copeau and Daniel Frohman, Augustus Thomas and William Gillette will receive him in the name of the American stage and drama. French Consul General Gaston Liebert will be one of the guests.

Louise Dresser in War Sketch.

Deserting, for the moment, the ranks of musical comedy, Louise Dresser appeared at the Palace yesterday afternoon in a highly conventional war play called "For Country," which presents her as a plump and rosy peasant girl who seduces, and thereby preoccupies, an enemy spy at the moment when he should have been blowing up a bridge, an army, and its guns. The scene unfolds within the French lines, as you realize by the fact that the fair-haired peasant girl hums the "Marseillaise" whenever she is ladling the soup. "For Country" is accredited to one Alfred Francis Hopkins, which is said to be a pseudonym for Philander Johnson of Washington.

LOST.

Advertisements of lost and found articles may be found on next to last page.—Advt.

500 PARADE AT ACTORS' FAIR

Ex-Ambassador Gerard in Patriotic March—Julia Marlowe Recites.

Late last evening, after having heard the Imperial Ladies' Orchestra play John Philip Sousa's martial marches all evening, and having absorbed the bellicose atmosphere that exuded from Lieutenant Wells Hawks's new uniform, the torpedoes, and other exhibits of the Navy Booth at the Actors' Fund Fair, a militant spirit seized Mark Leuscher, and, grabbing Bandmaster Sousa by the arm and shouting to Annette Kellermann, Sophye Barnard, Raymond Hitchcock, and whatever other Dillingham stars he could envisage to follow him, Mr. Leuscher began a circuit of Grand Central Palace. Before the parade had progressed far there had joined it Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern, James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Daniel Frohman, and 400 or 500 equally or less distinguished citizens on foot. The procession was such a success that it will be repeated every night.

Earlier in the evening Julia Marlowe, looking altogether lovely, had stood upon a balcony and read Julia Ward Howe's "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and a poem entitled "In Flanders." During these recitations G. W. Nelson and R. R. Adams, both United States Navy Lieutenants, stood beside her at attention. Mr. Sousa, who had come to boost for the navy, had mounted the band platform and conducted the women's orchestra through the measures of his "Stars and Stripes Forever." The occasion just missed being the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Sousa's retirement as leader of the United States Marine Band, and it was his first appearance as the leader of a band of women.

"You may say for me," ex-Ambassador Gerard is reported to have said when pressed for a few words, "that after three and a half years of absence it is a great treat to see so many pretty girls." Mr. Gerard was standing near Miss Emma Frohman's fashion booth, where in addition to a dozen or more manikins, the principal attraction was the draping of any woman who would stand on a pedestal and allow Arthur H. Leslie to pin a costume on her. The spectators proved so shy, since in addition to considerable nerve the ordeal demanded certain basic garments of the model's own, that Mr. Leslie was forced to offer the improvised costume as a reward. After that there were more takers.

This will be opera night at the Fair. Beginning at 9 o'clock at the Navy Booth a concert will be given, in which Pasquale Amato, Leon Rothier, Minnie Egener, Andreas de Segurola, Thomas Chalmers, Idelle Patterson, and others will sing. It is estimated that the program would cost $10,000 if not given for charity.

Carry Your Own Parcels.

The Newport (R. I.) Board of Trade will hold a meeting this evening to advocate the carrying home of small parcels and purchases of all kinds by shoppers, because store keepers will be short of help. They will communicate with the Boards of Trade in other cities in the hope that these will advocate the same thing.

What New England Is Doing

New England People in New York

will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

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44th St. THEATRE, Near B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
Another big hit. Brilliantly sung.—Herald.
Reginald de Koven's Greatest Comic Opera.
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Delightful and brilliant success. —Vivian, American.

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Matinee Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Tom'w., Thurs. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat., 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.
Tom'w. Night Bronxville Fire Dept. Night.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
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"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

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MOROSCO West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
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NEXT ATTRACTION—Sunday Eve., May 27th. WILLIAMSON BROTHERS' "The Submarine Eye."
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 2:30.
3 NEW PLAYS By J. M. BARRIE
The New Word, Old Friends, The Old Lady Shows Her Medals.
Profits for the Stage Women's War Relief.
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JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1917.

THE PERIL OF RUSSIA.

If Socialism means anything, if its doctrines lead anywhere save to social disorganization and the sheer deviltry of overthrow, its aim must be "the greatest happiness of the greatest number." Yet the spirit of JEREMY BENTHAM is not guiding the deliberations of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies in Petrograd. Professing solicitude for the welfare of the working classes, and expressing great distrust of the "bourgeois" Government of the Lvoff Ministry, these radicals and Socialists have brought Russia to the verge of ruin. They are preparing a future of disgrace and poverty for the Russian people.

These men who do not represent the Russian people, who are self-appointed, with no authority save that which they derive from the little assemblies of their own class in the Russian capital, have nevertheless arrogated to themselves the power to govern 170 millions. They issue orders, and the worst of it is that they are sometimes obeyed. They have disorganized the army, they have paralyzed Russia as a fighting force. If they have done any creative work, if they have taken any helpful step toward the reorganization of the social and political forces of the great country, if they have done anything whatever to aid in organizing a government, the news of it has not been transmitted. They are a purely destructive force, and the success of their efforts is all too evident. General BRUSILOFF, an officer of the highest patriotism, has given warning of the immense harm they have done to the army. General KORNILOFF, who commanded the Petrograd garrison, has been forced to resign—he could not submit to the demand of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council that he submit all his orders to that body for approval. But the most startling proof of the paralyzed condition in Petrograd is the resignation of General GUCHKOFF, the Minister of War and Marine in the Provisional Government.

The Jacobins of the French Revolution gave an appalling demonstration of what massed ignorance can do when it grasps power. The men of this Council are on the road to a like showing. They have no competence whatever for the direction of public affairs, but, on the contrary, are completely equipped for works of destruction, ruin, and all political and national disasters by their acceptance of the radical and Socialistic theories that guide them. They profess adherence to the doctrines of internationalism, which teach men that they are bound to entertain no sentiment of loyalty and affection for their own country which they would not entertain for any other country. Internationalists abhor patriotism, decry it, preach against it, and the disasters that apparently impend in Russia should be a lesson to all the world of the necessary consequences of letting persons who really believe in those doctrines get the power to apply them. German agents are at work all the time, stirring them on, misleading them by every appeal and every device. And the workmen and soldiers of the Council apparently believe that they are promoting the welfare of Russia when they yield to the persuasions of the enemy.

They are willing to obstruct, but refuse to help. The Council had not the courage to take its share of responsibility for government by placing its representatives in the Ministry. The invitation was declined. There could be no better proof of the unmixed evil which this body of agitators has brought upon Russia. Nothing else could have made the world regret the overthrow of the autocracy. It was a bad Government, the Czar was a weakling, his court, his Government, the very army itself was honeycombed with treason, in high places the interests of Germany were put above those of Russia. But at least the Imperial Army did fight, it did keep an immense number of German soldiers on the eastern front. The Russian Army no longer fights, great numbers of troops have been withdrawn to oppose the advance of HAIG and NIVELLE, and yesterday came the news of the shifting to the western front of more than half a million men. The disaster to the Allies of Russia's defection is immeasurable. If she were now doing her part, it is conceivable that the war might end in an allied victory within a few months. The frightful wreck and havoc wrought by the radical Socialists in Petrograd may prolong the struggle indefinitely.

For the Russian people, too, the disaster is immeasurable. There is not a Russian worker or peasant so humble as to be beyond the scope of the benefits that would have accrued from the triumph of democracy at home and the defeat of Germany's ambition to control the destinies of Europe. The opening of the Dardanelles as a free waterway for her commerce would have immensely benefited Russia; it would have been the greatest single force in the promotion of her foreign trade, the building up of her industries, the profitable use of her resources. The door was open to a great commercial future, a few ignorant and irresponsible men in Petrograd have slammed it shut. It will stay shut if there be not a return to reason, if statesmen of intelligence, capacity, and foresight do not very soon replace the Jacobins in the control of affairs at the capital. A German triumph, and the Council is doing its utmost to promote a German triumph, would leave Russia beggared and without hope. Certainly, the Allies in prescribing terms of peace, could not be expected to show any great consideration for a power that was so faithless to its pledges, so indifferent to its interests. It is possible, of course, that there may be a turn for the better. The Provisional Government may have resources of which we are not informed, but of late we have heard very little of any exercise of authority from that quarter. The Root Commission, if it were now in Petrograd, might be looked to as a steadying and saving influence, but its arrival there is still some weeks distant, and the disintegration is evidently rapid.

THE STATE POLICE.

Governor WHITMAN gave assurance of the character of the State Constabulary when he made the right man, Major GEORGE FLETCHER CHANDLER, Superintendent of that body, yet to be created. The Governor is an expert hand at politics. He beats the sly old professionals of the Legislature at their own game; and they knuckled down to him with lamblike meekness toward the end of the session. It is the more to his credit and his honor that he saw how fatal politics would be to the State Constabulary. He kept politics out of it. Now Major CHANDLER has selected as his deputy PERCY E. BARBOUR of Yonkers, a civil engineer, editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, a former officer of the Twenty-second New York Engineers and of the Coast Artillery. A soldier and a gentleman, and no politician.

To please the politicasters, appointments to the new force were not made subject to the civil service. None the less, examinations for those appointments are to be conducted by the State Civil Service Commission. The Superintendent wants unmarried men between 21 and 35, not heavier than 165 pounds or lighter than 145, muscular, mobile, not too massive for quick movement and not light enough to blow away. There are more than 400 applications already for the 232 posts to be filled. So good fortune and good judgment preside over this long-awaited rural police. Major CHANDLER is studying the best models. He has been studying the methods of Major GROOME'S celebrated and never-enough-to-be-celebrated Pennsylvania State Constabulary. Now he is on his way to Canada to observe perhaps the most famous and "classical" of rural police forces, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. New York will have a State police worthy, we may be sure, to rank with these brilliant examples.

THE LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

The announcement that Secretary MCADOO is to tour the West in the interest of the Liberty Loan indicates that this country is not yet reacting to the war. It is not surprising. England only slightly reacted to the war for a year. It did not fully react until it was disclosed what sort of a war this is and what would be the consequences of losing it. Only a few among us as yet sense these things as personal concerns. If they were felt as they ought to be, the Secretary would be too busy at Washington counting the size of the surplus subscriptions to tour the country with a suggestion that the loan may not be so successful as it ought to be. His task is a difficult one. What words can be used to arouse a nation which does not perceive that the nation is at war, and not its army alone? The men who will push the bayonets and throw bombs from the trenches are only the spearhead. Behind the spearhead there must be the thrust of the power of every man and woman in the country. Nothing less can prevail against those who make war in the German manner.

There never was such a war. There never was a country so ravaged as Belgium, whose sufferings are rightly ours. There never before was a nation which shot nurses and commanders of merchant vessels for reasons which are their imperishable claim to be avenged by those next in line for such treachery. There never before was a nation which drowned women and children, and was unashamed and unrepentant. The purpose of the bonds is to bring that shameless people to a perception of their crimes. There never was a man who brought such misery upon mankind as the monarch who after years of such conduct commands the loyalty of his subjects and assumes to be acting as the agent of God. Such topics as these are the ones to arouse the people of the country until they shall see that the bonds are the missiles which they individually must use, unless they are to expose themselves to danger and shame.

Our defenders have battled with almost superhuman endurance for years, and have not won. They have spent many times more billions than are asked of us. The money they have spent is as nothing to the blood they have poured forth, while our skins are whole. They have impoverished themselves for our enrichment, and the question is whether we shall rally to their support. It is a reproach to ask it. It is a shame that the loan should be in doubt a week, even a day. There are reasons, but they are of no consequence. The fault lies with the people who must take the bonds if they shall fail to do so. Too many are letting others do what they should, not from unwillingness to do their share, but from failure of personal perception of the issues involved. Too many think that the rich should bear the burden, that the soldiers should defend their country, that there is no danger here across the seas. There could not be a greater mistake. There is no American woman who has not been insulted in her sex by those against whom these bonds are weapons. There is no American man whose manhood is not concerned to help make democracy safe.

The man who does not take what bonds he can is in danger of having all that he has taken from him. He is saving his dollars at the cost of a memory that he failed at the hour of test. He is dishonoring his manhood and forfeiting the esteem of those who are doing more than they should because he is doing less. The war must sell the bonds, not their terms. The Germans will not practice a different war against us than against others. They will fight our friends just as they have done and so long as they are able. The Liberty Loan is merely our insurance against such bitter experiences.

FALSE NEWS OF BULLECOURT.

Conclusive proof is at hand of the importance of the British and French gains and of the seriousness of the situation for Germany. This proof consists in the false reports about the fighting which the German Government is making to its people. It is evident that the highest importance attaches to this fighting, importance so great that the German Government cannot afford to let the people know how it is going. A few days ago the Government, in addition to issuing false reports of its own, went so far as to falsify the French bulletins, in order to keep from its people the news that the French had taken Craonne.

Now it is the British advance which is being kept secret from the people. The German official statement, issued by the Army Headquarters Staff, announced the British attack on Bullecourt, but represented that it had failed, had "broken down." It was admitted that the British had "forced an entry" at Roeux, from which we may infer that the staff is not so much concerned about the fate of Roeux as of Bullecourt.

The British attack on Bullecourt did not break down. The British have not only entered Bullecourt, but have almost the whole of the village in their posssession, having driven the Germans out of everything but two isolated posts. It is true that the whole of this success had not been achieved at the time the German Staff issued its false announcement, but the British were actually in the village and had taken the greater part of it. They had made precisely the same measure of advance at Bullecourt as at Roeux. Yet the German Headquarters Staff, while admitting an "entry" into Roeux, falsely informed the people that the advance at Bullecourt, where just as much of an "entry" had been made as at Roeux, had "broken down," had been "repulsed by our fire and hand-to-hand fighting." The word "entry" conceals the fact that in both Bullecourt and Roeux the British had not only entered, but had wrested most of the village from the Germans and were pressing their advantage against the remainder.

What is the reason that the German Government is forced to conceal from its people, at all hazards, the news of the taking of Craonne, and now of the taking of Bullecourt? It is certain that the fall of these two places must be of dismal significance in German eyes, and that when the German people learn of it there will be consequences which the German Government must avoid at all costs.

MAGIC AMENDED.

"Sooner or later," cries The Springfield Republican to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, "the initiative and referendum, like equal suffrage, will be adopted, because, like equal suffrage, it will establish government on a surer basis of democracy." When the pythoness is on the tripod, who shall dare to doubt? With all respect, however, the initiative and referendum is not exactly like equal suffrage. There is magic in the name of it.

Nor is Massachusetts to have all the good things. New Hampshire is entitled to treat herself to a Constitutional Convention every seven years, if she so chooses. In 1916 she so chose. Next March she will hold a special election of delegates to her tenth Constitutional Convention. A Concord correspondent of The Boston Herald assures us that:

> In a short time the reformers, encouraged by their success in Massachusetts, will be talking the initiative and referendum, which Judge HOBBS of Wolfeboro in a memorable speech in the convention of 1912 eloquently referred to as the "referendum."

We greet with a full heart and tenderly adopt the amendment of Judge HOBBS. Initiative and referendum is a word of power, a spell, a rune. "Initiative and referendum" is irresistible. Like Lancelot's, its great name conquers.

HONOR THE FLAG.

There is now before the Governor a bill regulating the use of the flag of the country; it provides that the act "shall not apply to any act permitted "by the statutes of the United States "of America." There is need that the flag should be saved from the indignities inflicted upon it by those whose patriotism outruns their perception of the fitness of the uses they make of the flag. The flag ought not to be used for personal profit or adornment. It is not suitable for decorating handkerchiefs, or stockings, or newspapers, or jewelry, or countless other articles. The flag is the flag of the nation, not of the State, and its use should be regulated by Congress, not by the Legislature.

In particular, it ought not to be regulated by the Legislature in words which seem to permit whatever is not forbidden by the Federal statutes. That is too wide a liberty. If the meaning is that the State law should not apply to whatever is expressly authorized by the Federal statute, the words should be used. The existing law of the State was passed in 1905, and has since been adopted in a score of States. It is a good enough law, and there are even stronger reasons for its limitation upon the misuse of the flag now than when it was passed. There are neither reasons for its amendment in this manner nor authority in its favor. On the contrary, the Merchants' Association, the Reform Club, the Silk Association, and others have protested against an amendment of the law so crude and unreasonable. It would be better to amend the Federal law than the law of the twenty-odd States which have followed New York in the matter.

CURIOSITIES OF WISCONSIN.

"Wisconsin, the mother of states-"men and heroes, surely has reason to "blush for the calibre of the men who "now represent her before the world," says The Milwaukee Journal. Well, Matt Carpenters and John C. Spooners don't grow on every bush, and Wisconsin may console herself with the reflection that even the great war has produced in politics hardly anything more than parliamentary or Cabinet mediocrities. Our mourning Badger friend is distressed just now by a severely local happening. Assemblyman HANSEN introduced into the Wisconsin Assembly, and that school of statesmen adopted, this profound intellectual exercise:

> Whereas war wins woeful waste, Wisconsin, with WOODROW WILSON, will welcome worldwide words, whereby war will willingly wither.

Assemblyman SCHOEDER of Milwaukee helped "get the resolution through" because Mr. HANSEN had given much long labor to its composition, "worked two weeks on it." There is something so infantine in this confession that one forgives the collection of w's. There is something essentially and immortally infantine about Legislatures. Even in these grave times the Wisconsin House can rattle bells and bauble joyously. "Could anything be "sillier, more inane, or more meaning-"less?" asks The Milwaukee Journal, than this string of alliteration?

Perhaps not, but there is this to be said in excuse of the legislators at Madison and at Washington who make Wisconsin rage: If a State of undoubted loyalty and of unusual intelligence finds itself grossly misrepresented by one of its Senators, by too many of its Congressmen, and by some of its State legislators, who is to blame? Is it not partisan politics? Doesn't The Living Church put its finger on the sore:

> Let the country at large be just to us in Wisconsin. The pro-German propaganda captured the machinery of the dominant political party in the State, as in several other States, last year. Almost to a man, those who were elected to Congress in this State had made their campaign on a basis of frank avowal of their sympathy with Germany. But quantities of guileless, loyal Republicans in Wisconsin failed to perceive the fact. Because they put high tariff first, or because they believed in GRANT or MCKINLEY, or because their fathers had voted for LINCOLN, and had helped to abolish slavery, they guilelessly cast their little ballots for the gentlemen who represented the Kaiser, and these gentlemen were triumphantly elected. Now, when in Senate and House they simply vote to carry out the convictions which they avowed in the campaign, it is obvious that Wisconsin must bear the ignominy that results. Her loyal citizens ought not to have put "politics first" in last year's elections.
>
> But we are entirely confident that the vast majority in Wisconsin is not only thoroughly loyal and patriotic, but desires the war carried on in a thoroughly efficient manner.

No doubt about that "vast majority." Only certain Republican politicians of Wisconsin are a little slow in finding out that this is 1917 and a new world, not 1916 and the old.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Safe Rule for War Economy.

Exhortations to economy are coming from many directions, and still are needed, presumably, by not a few people in a country where extravagance has been an admitted national fault. The recent steady rise in the price of practically everything has already served, however, to compel the great majority of Americans to show a carefulness in expenditure which the innumerable lectures we have received in the past have never produced, and the probabilities are that without that compulsion the present giving of good advice would be equally vain.

But now the situation is complicated by the fact that the preachers of economy are met by preachers of like earnestness who warn all and sundry that any marked diminution of purchases will result in making hard times still harder, and in throwing great numbers of men and women out of employment. There is wisdom in both of these teachings, as everybody can see, and no little confusion of mind has followed because the listeners to the teachers are drawn—or pushed—in directions diametrically opposite, and that is always uncomfortable.

The difficulty arises because of the attempt to lay down hard-and-fast rules on a subject to which they are not applicable—from a failure to remember that economy, to be a virtue, must be practiced with discretion, and as a means to an end, not as an end in itself. In the same way, expenditures are commendable or reprehensible, not as they are large or small, but as their consequences to the individual and to the public are good or bad. With these principles kept in mind, it should not be hard to solve the various problems that arise, though there are a few that will require some thinking out.

For instance, should one who could afford it, in the ordinary sense of that phrase, make more than ordinarily large purchases of luxuries, or non-necessaries, merely to create work for artisans or shop folk who otherwise would be thrown into idleness because of the general tendency to reduced buying of such things? That would probably be a mistaken kindness, as it would delay the turning of such workers to occupations in which their energies would be more profitably employed.

A fairly safe rule is for all to practice economy with respect to things that are high-priced because of scarcity. Simplification of diet, for instance, is unobjectionable from any point of view, as it injures none and helps many.

War Charity, Too, Needs Organization.

Altogether too many people concerning whose honesty and responsibility nothing is known except to themselves are making the war an excuse for collecting funds which may or may not go for the relief of the great conflict's innumerable victims. The demands for money which are heard or seen as one passes along the street are open to special suspicion, not because all of them are made by swindlers of the professional beggar type, who never turn over to anybody other than themselves what they can extort from a generous public, but because some of them certainly come in that category, and, when real needs are so many and desperate, it is intolerable that money should be wasted on the undeserving.

Obviously, this street collection, if allowed at all, should be strictly regulated and done only under a police license and with the proceeds subjected to a real accounting.

As President WILSON said in his Red Cross address, last week, it is highly desirable that all of the relief activities should be systematized and coordinated. Thus waste of effort through duplicated covering of the same ground can be avoided. Of course it is not desirable, and it would not be expedient, to carry this centralization so far as to discourage individual labors for charities that happen to have made a special appeal to individual sympathy, but none who are thus engaged can reasonably object to putting themselves under such supervision as the Red Cross could probably best exercise, and honest people who are also sensible are always glad to have their accounts efficiently audited when they spend the money of others, for others.

If a few cases of malversation or misappropriation of war funds should be disclosed, and there is more than a little likelihood of such scandals if the present methods of raising money for war purposes continue, the result will be a deplorable chilling of the public's heart, and a more deplorable tightening of purse-strings now commendably relaxed.

This Case May Have Two Sides.

Nobody will begrudge to the owners of tugs, motor boats, and other small craft the credit which has been given to them by the Government for putting their property at its disposal on terms reasonable or generous. But when the Federal officials gave out for publication the names of the men and corporations that have demonstrated patriotism in this highly practical way, why did they not tell also the names of the persons and corporations of a different mind and quality—those that tried to turn their country's need into an opportunity for making exorbitant profits? That, too, would have made an interesting list, and the public has something very much like a right to know just who it was that demanded three or four prices for boats on which the national safety may very soon be dependent.

There are rumors, however, and rumors which might be called reports at least plausible, that this second list would have been much shortened if the Government had been more explicit in defining the terms on which it wanted to take these boats and the condition in which it would return them after the need for them had passed.

Of course it was fine not to demand such information, but it was not reprehensible to expect it or treasonable to wait for it, and though pitiless exposure would be a deserved punishment for attempting at this time a conscienceless exploitation of the Treasury, our Government has not yet been reduced to the necessity of asking for gifts of private property. It can take what it wants—and it can pay a reasonable price for what it takes.

For a Pirate Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pray let me suggest that the United States Government should purchase Black Beard's castle, in the newly purchased Virgin Islands, (formerly Danish West Indies,) and turn it into a museum for the preservation of relics and mementos of the buccaneers and pirates of the Spanish Main. No such museum now exists. Carrying out this project would make the place a great attraction for tourists. Recent events at sea have caused civilized peoples to revise their ideas of the old-fashioned pirates and buccaneers, and to hold them in esteem, not to say affection.

SYDNEY REID.

Woodhaven, May 13, 1917.

SAFETY IN CRITICISM.

Free Discussion of the War a Sound Democratic Principle.

St. Louis, May 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the present exigency of public affairs it would be a lamentable error on the part of Congress to establish any censorship intimidating the press. In the discussion of this matter the newspapers obviously have less than their ordinary influence. Their judgment is supposed to be biased by an interested desire for the dissemination of news. This fact causes the situation to be particularly dangerous. Congress may make a mistake.

There is probably no time when a nation is more completely dependent upon the courage and patriotic independence of the press than during war.

The spectacle of a great democracy preparing for war is naturally amusing to its enemies. All its inherent faults come conspicuously into evidence. Nine-tenths of the persons intrusted with powers of government are the products of political conditions. The politician's habit of mind is necessarily present. Washington is full of people wanting things. Political bogies will loom up to influence action in spite of the exorcism of patriotic feeling. The habitual influence of interested and selfish organizations exerts constant pressure. Hardened prejudices which have grown up in times of peace prevent efficiency. The public needs protection against these tendencies.

Democracies are never ready for war; it is one of their merits. This is the reason why, as has been recently pointed out by Mr. Root, the world will never have any assurance of permanent peace until democratic principles of government prevail everywhere. The elimination of dynastic forms of government is the best means to this end.

When war, therefore, is inevitable for a republic there are bound to be mistakes. The only possible means of correcting these as they occur is through the press; otherwise, they may harden into disasters.

It is the natural tendency of men in public office, conscious of patriotism and loaded with extensive responsibility, to be restive and indignant at criticism. Much of what is said of them is likely to be based upon insufficient information or to be touched by political motives. Much of it is absolutely unfair and malicious. Nevertheless, these faults are the price which must be paid for the benefit which comes from the expression of the intelligent thought of the country. To lash this thought with the whip of governmental suppression is the worst possible remedy. The people of the United States, of all parties and trends of thought, are anxious to back the Government with the full measure of patriotic support. Only a very few in the country at large are engaged in obstructive practices. These people are rapidly becoming known and their activities curbed.

The possible, even probable, errors which the Administration may fall into are these:

1. In the legislation made necessary by the war, sound constitutional principles may be overlooked, creating dangerous precedents for the future.

2. In the matter of taxation, where the protests of interested classes are under suspicion, great injustices may be done.

3. In the formation of the army, politics, class feeling, favoritism, and personal prejudices may get in the way of fairness and efficiency. In the letting of contracts graft may make its appearance. In the industrial preparations which must proceed on extensive scales favoritism may be shown. Red tape methods may stand in the way of efficiency. Governmental cliques desirous of retaining power and prestige in their own hands may neglect a large part of the ability and talent of the country. Personal antagonisms, official smallness, pride of opinion, and military prejudice may stand in the way of necessary and radical reforms of methods.

4. In the effort to preserve secrecy with respect to military objects errors may be made which publicity would rectify. It must be remembered in this connection that our enemies will at all times, through their spy systems, know quite as much of our affairs as the public knows. There is less danger in publicity than in secrecy.

To get the benefit, therefore, of full, fair, independent and patriotic criticism of the people's government the newspapers should be allowed to know and comment upon events as they occur. Any censorship which tends to curtail or terrorize free discussion of men and measures will be productive of more evil than it corrects. EDWARD C. ELIOT.

On Seeing Mr. Balfour.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Standing on the curb and watching Mr. Balfour as, hat in hand, he sat waiting for the motor to start down the avenue, it seemed to me that here was exemplified those qualities for whose right to a "place in the sun" the Allies and we are fighting. The high, domelike head, the gentle, winning smile, the intelligent eye, the finely balanced clse of the whole man spoke of those things which make life not only good, but beautiful. It is that types like this may live that we are fighting, for they do not flourish under a Hindenburg rule; theirs is the breath of freedom and love toward their fellow-men.

LILY LEE CROSS.

New York, May 12, 1917.

Response of the Middle West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the information of those persons who, before war was declared upon Germany, were fearful that the Middle West was pacifist, I call your attention to the number of recruits of the various arms of the service obtained at the different recruiting stations in St. Joseph up to date:

Navy	804
Regular Army	254
Fourth Missouri Infantry	225
Approved for Fort Riley Officers' Training Camp	225
Quarermaster Officers' Reserve Corps.	9
Total	1,017

The population of St. Joseph in 1910 was 77,403.

LOUIS T. GOLDING.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 11, 1917.

A VETERAN SUBSCRIBES.

I've written to the Treasury
At Washington, D. C.,
And entered my subscription to
The Loan of Liberty.
Five hundred dollars isn't much,
But then it's all I own,
And every man should do his share
To help along the Loan.

I'm sorry I can do no more,
I'm much too old to fight;
The youngsters now must take the field
To battle for the Right.
But we who served the Stars and Stripes
When Lincoln called for men,
Can draw our checks to Uncle Sam,
And thus can serve again.

Now let me add another word:
Don't think that I'm a fool,
For when a lad I learned, at least,
To "figger" well at school.
My dear old dad bought U. S. bonds
And never came to harm,
For when the civil war was closed,
His profits bought the farm.

So while I am a patriot
And wouldn't shirk a loss—
If Uncle Sam just needed help
I'd do my "bit," of course;
But since no losses can accrue,
And profits may be shown,
I'm doubly glad to draw my check
For Uncle Sam's new Loan.

REUBEN GOLDSMITH.

BRITISH TURN OVER SHIPS.

Will Give Shipping Board Control of Vessels Building Here.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Administration's plans for trebling within eighteen months America's ship tonnage available for transatlantic service were outlined to the Senate Commerce Committee today by Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board. Bills asking an initial appropriation of $400,000,000 for the purpose will be introduced within a few days.

By speeding up construction under powers requested in the bills the Shipping Board hopes to turn out in a year and a half 3,000,000 tons of vessels in addition to the 2,000,000 actually under construction now. The country's steel mills have assured the board of an abundance of steel for the work and under direction of Major Gen. Goethals, manager of the board's emergency shipbuilding corporation, every effort will be made to keep yards operating at topmost speed.

Under an arrangement reached with the British Government, most of the vessels now on the stocks in this country for foreign account will be taken over by the board, even if Congress fails to give it specific power to requisition them. The greater part of the foreign-owned ships under construction here has been bought by British interests.

The board is considering a number of plans for the operation of the seized German merchant fleet, and is studying shipping arrangements made by Great Britain and other countries. Of the fleet of twenty-three German ships in Philippine ports, twelve of the smallest will be repaired at Manila and will be retained by the Philippine Government. Six of the largest will be towed to the United States for repairs, and five will go to Hongkong to be made seaworthy. Those repaired at Hongkong will proceed to the United States for such service as the Shipping Board finds advisable.

CENSUS WORKERS NEEDED.

State Enumeration, After Federal, Will Be Wider in Scope.

The State census or inventory of the military resources of New York will not be undertaken until the completion of the taking of the Federal census, it was definitely announced yesterday by E. P. Goodrich, director in charge of the work, with headquarters at the Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway.

The State census will embrace persons from 16 to 50 years and of both sexes. Every person who comes within these age limits will be asked to answer thirty-four questions and twenty-seven sub-questions. Refusal to answer may be punished by arrest and a prison sentence not to exceed six months. Upon release, if still refusing, another six months' sentence may be given. Upon the third refusal an indefinite sentence can be imposed.

Mr. Goodrich explained that the work would be done through the medium of representative organizations, which in turn would appoint committees for the actual census taking. To facilitate the work the police of each precinct will make a canvass of every house and will furnish a list to the director. Copies of these lists will be given to the volunteer workers from the appointed organizations, who will be recruited from Boards of Trade, Chamber of Commerce, social and fraternal organizations, athletic clubs, and the Woman's Suffrage Party.

WANT THEIR OWN DOCTOR.

Brooklyn Men Favor Bill Giving Kings a Commission.

A delegation of physicians and clergymen from Brooklyn and Queens appeared before Mayor Mitchel yesterday in favor of the amendment to the city charter, which has passed the Legislature, providing for a reorganization of the Health Department with three Commissioners, one to have charge of Brooklyn and Queens, another of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, and the third to be the Police Commissioner. An echo of the infantile paralysis epidemic of last Summer was heard when it was said by Brooklyn physicians that the disease had not been properly handled at the start.

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said this was not the fault of the department, but that physicians were so unfamiliar with the disease that the department Inspectors found that out of 129 of the first cases, only 15 were reported to the department. Dr. Emerson opposed the bill on the ground that it would break up centralization of the Health Department, and add a burden of $100,000 a year to the taxpayers.

COMMERCE BOARD'S PLANS.

Program for the Remaining Hearings on Rate Increases.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The program announced today for the remainder of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearings on the proposed 15 per cent. freight rate increase shows that approximately three weeks will be devoted chiefly to shippers, State Railroad Commissions, and public service bodies. The program was announced as follows:

May 23, 24, and 25—Cross-examination of witnesses for Eastern, Southern, and Western railroads in the order named.

May 29—Stockholders of the Boston & Maine and New England ice and coal shippers.

May 28 and 29—Livestock and grain shippers, and shippers of the Southeast.

May 30—Shippers of lumber and fruit from Washington and Oregon, North Pacific Coast shippers generally, and shippers of cypress, brick, lumber, and oil.

May 31 and June 1—Railroad and Public Service Commissions.

June 2—Shippers of citrous fruits, canners, and similar shippers from California.

June 4, 5, and 6—General statistical data for the railroad and Public Service Commissions.

June 7 and 8—Rebuttal by the railroads.

June 9, 11, and 12—Arguments for the railroads by territorial arrangement.

Persons and organizations intending to appear are requested to notify the commission of their intentions.

Continuing his opposition to the rate increases, Senator Smith of Georgia today introduced an amendment to the Interstate Commerce act providing that new tariffs shall be automatically suspended when the Interstate Commerce Commission begins an investigation and that the burden of proof shall be upon the railroads to prove their reasonableness.

SUFFRAGETTES SEE WILSON.

Delegation Is "Very Much Encouraged" by the President's Attitude.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Wilson today for the first time since the war began received a suffrage delegation. He did not commit himself, but members of the committee said later they were "very much encouraged" by his attitude.

The committee was intended to represent all political parties, but ex-Governor Walsh of Massachusetts failed to appear and the Democrats had no representative present. Among those present were J. A. H. Hopkins, a New Jersey Progressive, who was on the President's Campaign Committee; Dr. E. A. Rumly, Independent Republican, and Vice President of The New York Mail; John Spargo, a Socialist author; Virgil Hinshaw, Prohibitionist, and Mrs. Abby Scott Baker and Miss Mabel Vernon, suffragists.

WOULD FIX PAPER PRICES.

Senator Robinson Asserts Industry Is Controlled by a Trust.

WASHINGTON, May 14. — Newsprint paper would be declared a public utility and the Federal Trade Commission would be authorized to fix its maximum price by a bill introduced today by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who asserted that the print paper industry was controlled by a trust.

"Unless some relief is obtained, thousands of publishers will be driven out of business," he said.

BREWERS WANT PAY FOR LOST BUSINESS

English System Favored at Conference with the Committee of Sixty.

WOULD LIMIT ALCOHOL

Dr. Eliot Says Now Is the Time to Test National Prohibition—Approves "Near Beer."

The leading brewers of this city began yesterday in the Yale Club a series of conferences with the Committee of Sixty, of which Professor Irving Fisher of Yale is President, on the proposal to conserve the grain supply during the war by diverting it from the manufacture of intoxicants. The conference was the result of a circular letter sent by the committee to every brewer in the country explaining the purposes of the campaign and asking for suggestions.

It was said the committee did not intend to use its information for legislative action, but for the information of the President. None of the members of the Committee of Sixty is identified with the general prohibition movement. Its membership includes experts in business, economics, education, medicine, chemistry, physiology, biology, and other scientific branches.

Adolph G. Hupfel, Jr., head of A. Hupfel's Sons Brewing Company and President of the New York Brewers' Board of Trade, who is a graduate of Yale University, said at the opening of the meeting:

"My grandfather and my father established and built up the large business of which I am now the owner. Would it be just under any pretense to take away my invested rights, to confiscate my property, for that is what it would mean if compensation is not made at the time of taking it for Government purposes?"

Professor Fisher said he believed that fair compensation should be made, but as to that he had no authority to make promises. He suggested that it would be necessary to meet the Government's demands, with the question of compensation to be considered afterward. Then Professor Fisher asked:

"If the brewing interests are treated justly, are you willing and ready to make sacrifices—say as a matter of patriotism?"

"Yes, we are, most surely," replied Mr. Hupfel.

Julius Liebmann, of the Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company of Brooklyn, said the property interests represented in the trade based their position on a court ruling that in the event of unjust confiscation of breweries and similar plants immediate compensation should be made. Other members of the brewing interests at the conference said the British Government had settled this matter of compensation by reaching the decision to "buy up the entire drink trade."

"If you are going to give us British or Canadian prohibition I am with you," announced Mr. Liebmann. "There the soldiers and workers are permitted to have their beer, but in reduced percentage of alcohol. Then we propose to go further than any of the warring countries, and yet permit the nations abroad to import our grain for brewing purposes as well as for food."

When Professor Fisher said he was for prohibition as a war measure exclusively, based on conditions he had learned from officials at Washington, that he favored the Cummins amendment in Congress and believed it would be necessary to make the country "bone dry," another of the brewers replied:

"Then the country would be put on a whisky basis. All the secret service men in the country would not be able to prevent the making of high-alcoholic drinks in secret. Whoever heard of a moonshine brewery? The making of beer requires a large and expensive plant. Beer cannot for a moment be compared with whisky in the matter of alcohol, for the brewer puts in no more than 1 to 3 per cents. of alcohol."

Exactly in what form the brewing plants could be of service to the Government was not finally determined by the conference. It was suggested by members of the committee that they may be employed in making alcohol for war purposes, such as munitions and kindred war industries. Professor Fisher said a barrel of alcohol was required to make a shell for a big gun.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, who is a member of the committee, but was unable to attend the meeting yesterday, sent the following letter to Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of Health in this city:

"On the ground of health conservation I am in favor of national prohibition during the war, and of prohibition by States if national prohibition cannot be secured. The argument of the distillers and brewers that many thousands of men would be turned out of their employment does not seem to me to have any validity. There is an extreme dearth of labor in all parts of the country. All able-bodied men now engaged in distilleries and breweries will be sure to find other employment immediately.

"Some distilleries will be needed for the preparation of alcohol used in the arts, and some breweries can probably be preserved for the manufacture of near-beer. I have not been an advocate of prohibition heretofore, because it seemed to me doubtful if real prohibition could be enforced in cities and large towns. The war gives an opportunity for testing real prohibition by the use of the military power of the Government, national or State."

VOICES ENGLAND'S THANKS.

London Child-Caring Society Congratulates Us on the Alliance.

Ernest K. Coulter, Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, received yesterday a letter from Robert J. Parr, Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty in London, in which he speaks of the profound feeling of gratitude and thankfulness in England that America has joined the Allies.

"Our society grew out of yours," Mr. Parr wrote, "and there must always be—beyond the personal friendships that are such a valued part of our common life—the sense of filial connection

ARNOLD HAGUE DIES; FAMOUS GEOLOGIST

Explorer Whose Greatest Work Was the Development of Yellowstone Park.

EXAMINED CHINA'S MINES

Ex-President of U. S. Geological Society Was In the Government Service for 38 Years.

Arnold Hague, nationally known geologist and explorer, who by his studies did much toward the development of Yellowstone National Park, died yesterday at his home in Washington, D. C., in his seventy-seventh year. He had been a membr of the United States Geological Survey since 1879. Mr. Hague was born in Boston Dec. 3, 1840, the son of an eminent clergyman, Dr. William Hague, and was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1863.

Upon his graduation he went to Germany, where he studied at the University of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and the Fribourg School of Mines. In 1866 he returned to the United States to be appointed assistant geologist of the United States Geological exploration of the fortieth parallel under Clarence King. The Winter of 1867-68 he spent in California and at Virginia City, Nev., in a study of the geology of the Comstock Lode and the "Washoe process" of securing gold from the ore, about which he wrote a chapter in the report of the King exploration and another on the geology of the White Pine mining district. With Samuel F. Emmons he wrote a report of the detailed survey across the Cordilleras of North America from the Great Plains to the Sierra Nevadas.

Later Mr. Hague, after his completion of the work in this country, was appointed Government geologist of Guatemala, and made many trips over that country, expecially in the mining and volcanic districts. The Chinese Government secured his services to examine the gold, silver, and lead mines of Northern China. Upon the organization of the United States Geological Survey, which took place shortly after his return home, in 1879, he became one of its geologists. His first investigation was in Nevada, in the Eureka mining district.

Mr. Hague, though, was best known for his work at the National Park, in the Yellowstone district, where in 1883 he was assigned particularly to the geysers there, in connection with the extinct volcanic regions of the Rocky Mountains. His work on that subject and others upon the geology of the Yellowstone, and an atlas of the park, are standard.

In the reports of the Survey for a number of years Mr. Hague made many valuable suggestions as to the uses and improvements of the park, with a reference, too, to the flora and fauna of the place.

Mr. Hague received his degree of Sc. D. from Columbia University in 1901, and Aberdeen University gave him the degree of LL. D. He was a member of the commission appointed by the National Academy of Sciences at the request of the United States Government in 1899 to prepare plans for the National Forest Preserves. In 1900 he was Vice President of the International Congresses of Geologists held in Paris, later at Stockholm in 1910, and Toronto in 1913. He had been President of the United States Geological Society since 1910 and a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the Geological Society of London, and the American Philosophical Society. He was likewise a member of the Century and University Clubs of this city and the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs of Washington.

JUDGE JOS. H. BEALL DEAD.

Yonkers Jurist Who Gave Decision Against the Meat Packers.

City Judge Joseph H. Beall of Yonkers, who decided against meat packers who had not labeled the net weight of their cans and containers, died yesterday at his home in Armour Villa Park, Yonkers, in his forty-seventh year. It was said that through his decision millions of dollars had been saved to the public.

Judge Beall was born in Charleston, W. Va., and had held public office in Yonkers for twenty years, first that of Alderman, then Water Commissioner, until he was made a Judge eleven years ago.

John Nelson Silsbe.

John Nelson Silsbe, a well-known restaurateur and head of the firm of Silsbe & Sons of 509 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 159 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Patchogue, L. I., and was a son of the late John L. Silsbe. His father opened two restaurants in Manhattan, but in 1892 the interests were transferred to Brooklyn, where three restaurants were operated. After the death of the elder Silsbe the business was carried on by his three sons.

Mr. Silsbe was a thirty-third degree Mason and was active in the Parkway Driving Club. He was a member of the Great South Bay Yacht Club, Clinton Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar, and of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is survived by his wife, four sons and three daughters.

House for Institutional Synagogue.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein of the Institutional Synagogue announced yesterday that an anonymous donor had given a five-story house at 112 West 116th Street to be used as a headquarters by the synagogue in its effort to create a religious revival among the Jews in the Harlem district. The house will be used as a synagogue, a gymnasium, an employment bureau, and as headquarters for all social work. A revival will be held by the synagogue on May 20 in the Young Women's Hebrew Association at 31 West 110th Street.

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FILE MUTILATED WILL.

Surrogate Asked to Uphold Testament with Page Missing.

Mrs. Evelyn Kimball Richmond, wife of Harold A. Richmond of Providence, R. I., testified yesterday in the Surrogate's Court in proceedings to probate the will of Colonel James Vanderburgh Parker, wealthy society man, who made a will giving Mrs. Richmond his Newport villa and $30,000 in cash, and then tore out the page containing the bequest. John Harleston Parker of Boston, nephew of the decedent and chief legatee under the mutilated will, asked the Surrogate to admit the will to probate on the ground that the removal of the bequest to Mrs. Richmond did not invalidate the rest of the will.

Mrs. Richmond testified that she saw the will containing the bequest to her in an unmutilated condition in 1913, a year after the will was made, but she didn't know why the bequests were revoked. The attorneys seeking to probate the will said that Colonel Parker's purpose in removing the bequest to Mrs. Richmond from the will would be disclosed, and would be shown to be "entirely reasonable and honorable."

Surrogate Fowler reserved decision in the case after stating that while mutilated wills had been probated in England he didn't believe the laws of New York would permit it.

DREXEL FLYING FOR FRANCE.

Young Philadelphian in Lafayette Escadrille on West Front.

According to a cable dispatch received here yesterday, John A. Drexel of Philadelphia is now a member of the Lafayette Escadrille, the division of American aviators fighting on the west front. He had been attached to the aviation school at Plessis-Belleville.

Previous to this he drove the car of General Sir John French, going to the front shortly after the war started as a chauffeur. Before the war he gained considerable fame as an aviator.

He is a son of Anthony J. Drexel, the head of the firm of Drexel & Co. in Philadelphia, and inherited more than $1,000,000.

NEW SCHOOL FOR AVIATORS.

Harry N. Atwood in Charge of War Training Camp in Delaware.

An aviation training camp for men of the Army and Navy Aerial Reserve is being established by Pierre du Pont, Irenee du Pont, and J. J. Roskob of Wilmington, Del. This was announced yesterday when the Aero Club gave out a letter from Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, now in charge of the school at Claymont at the edge of the Delaware River. The school will open on June 1, and the plan is to put fifty students under training as soon as possible.

MISS DU BOIS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Frederick W. Kobbe on June 2.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Jay Du Bois, daughter of the late Dr. Robert Ogden Du Bois and Mrs. Du Bois, and Frederick William Kobbé. It will take place at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternon, June 2, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Miss Du Bois will have her cousin, Miss Maud W. Van Rensselaer, as her maid of honor, and the Misses Gertrude Y. Ingersoll, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Helen de Forest Griffin, Alida Oddie Banks, Juliet T. Ford, and Lucy T. Howard of Washington, D. C., are to be the bridesmaids.

Mr. Kobbé will have Bache McEvers Whitlock as his best man, and the ushers selected are George H. Bull, John Egmort Schermerhorn, Charles J. Nourse, Herman Livingston, Arthur M. Du Bois, and Robert O. Du Bois, brothers of the bride.

A small reception will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Arthur Mason, 119 East Fifty-seventh Street.

MISS ELINOR GATES TO WED.

Engaged to Norman K. Toerge of Officers' Reserve Corps.

Mrs. Charles O. Gates of Dormer House, Locust Valley, L. I., announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elinor Gates, to Norman K. Toerge, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Toerge of 887 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, who is now at Plattsburg, with the Officers' Reserve Training Corps.

Miss Gates is prominent as a tennis player, having held a championship. She is the daughter of the late Professor Charles O. Gates, and is a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Hoagland. Mr. Toerge is a member of the firm of Bernhard, Schoble & Co. brokers, of 14 Wall Street.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Duane to Wed Douglas Cole.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Virginia R. Duane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Duane of Coel Gales, Sharon, Conn., to Douglas Cole, the Treasurer of the National Lead Company of 11 Broadway, of which his father, the late Mr. Cole, was the President. Miss Duane, who, made her début several years ago, is a niece of Miss Anne Deas Duane and the late James May Duane. No date has been named for the wedding.

Miss Bayard Weds Capt. Benson.

The marriage of Miss Marion Bayard and Captain Joseph C. Benson, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, stationed at Boston, took place yesterday at 110 Morningside Drive.

The bride is a daughter of M. L. Bayard, Mayor of Woodbine, N. J. The wedding was advanced from June 9 on account of the war. Mr. Benson is Treasurer of the Dwight & Lloyd Metallurgical Companies.

Booth-Cleaveland Wedding.

The marriage of Russell G. Booth and Miss Faith Trumbull Cleaveland, the daughter of Dr. Benjamin Trumbull Cleaveland and Mrs. Cleaveland, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, 220 West Fifty-ninth Street. Miss Cleaveland, in a blue afternoon gown, had no attendants and Mr. Booth had none, and none except members of the families was present.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery P. Eckert of East Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Beckert, to Andrew Cooper Heuschkel of East Orange, who is a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps at Fort Myer, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Pace of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catharine Lewis, to Cadet Walker G. White, a member of the 1918 class of West Point. The wedding is to take place in September.

To and From British Ports.

Among the passengers who sailed recently from a British port were:

W. M. Ackworth, John F. Allen, David H. Backus, Captain A. B. Barber, U. S. A.; Irving Cooper, James S. Hartnett, D. F. Higgins, J. E. Hope, J. B. Ferguson, W. J. Finlay, W. A. Garett, N. A. Gates, Mrs. Mary R. Gish, Miss Lillian Gish, J. H. Kearsley, Arthur C. Kimber, Miss Delia W. Marble, Majoh William Barclay Parsons, U. S. A.; Mrs. Parsons, Miss Rose S. Peabody, G. P. Perin, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Robertson, Robert Robertson, Lieutenant G. L. Schuyler, U. S. A.; F. Stuart Sim, Norman Stuart, Reginald Moore Taylor, John White, Major W. J. Wilgers, U. S. A.; Walter Wright, Leslie G. Farmer, Mrs. Janet Anderson, John M. Cullen, Miss Eliza Gilbert, Peter Gill, S. J. Stokes, J. White, and Robert Lloyd.

Some of the passengers who arrived recently from a British port on two steamships were:

Stephen D. Briggs, A. J. Burrows, James H. Craven, John B. Chambers, Captain F. T. Garratt, Lieutenant E. Colin Goldsworthy, A. C. Hargrove, Clarence Hennins, C. D. Holliday, Lieut. Col. Alexander Horn, William C. Jenkins, W. J. Pugh, Colonel H. B. Tasker, W. J. Thomas, T. K. Wilson, Lieutenant H. A. Coon, W. F. May, G. T. Smith, J. D. Kay, G. W. Paterson, H. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Leger, Mrs. E. G. Carter, James H. Carter, Joseph R. Fisher, Mrs. E. S. Jaques, William W. Norton, John A. Nye, A. T. Pitt, Henry Richmond, Charles E. Lang, G. F. Wilson, N. Parker, Arthur E. Friswell, John Simpson, Captain Willard H. Spragg, Frederick Walters, John J. Clarkson, E. W. Carver, and Charles Blanchard.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 12th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.98 cents per pound.—Advt.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CIRCUS.

Crowd of 20,000 Cheers Him, the Men with Heads Bared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—President Wilson went to the circus tonight. The big tent of the Ringling Brothers' show was packed with 20,000 spectators when he entered from the performers' dressing room tent. He was accompanied only by Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, his cousin. Elaborate precautions for his comfort and protection had been taken and a small army of policemen, Secret Service men, and local plainclothes men were on hand.

A big White House limousine drew up at the dressing room tent behind the big show cover at 8:20 o'clock, five minutes after the show was scheduled to begin. Mr. Wilson's appearance was a surprise to the great crowd. As he emerged from the dressing room entrance and the circus band struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" the crowd, taking up the shouts and cheers of those near enough to see the President first, broke into a tremendous demonstration. The entire crowd withing the enclosure rose, and the men bared their heads.

The President was manifestly amused at the antics of the clowns immediately in front of the decorated box that had been given over to him, his cousin, and twoscore of Secret Service men and detectives, who sat in solid phalanx, two deep, behind and on each side of the President. A dozen policemen in uniform sat in front of the box.

When the show was over the great crowd was kept in the seats by circus attendants, while policemen, uniformed attendants, and detectives formed two lines across the main ring through which the president's party walked to the side exit through the dressing room tent.

For an hour and a half this afternoon the President and Mrs. Wilson walked through downtown and residential Washington streets, most of the time getting a brisk pace for the four Secret Service men behind.

E. L. Lake, a bicycle policeman, rode close to the curb for a block or two, telling how his son was commissioned today as an officer in the army.

"That's fine; you should feel very proud," said the President.

Southern Women Patriots to Meet.

The Southern Women's Patriotic Committee, which was founded by Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan of this city, will hold a meeting this afternoon at the Hotel Vanderbilt. The committee, newly organized, is to furnish supplies for the army and navy during the war.

Among the women connected with the committee are Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. James Henry Parker, Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler, Mrs. Henry M. Day, Mrs. W. A. Barber, Mrs. Henry H. McCorkle, Mrs. Rolfe E. Boiling, Mrs. Carrington Cabell, Mrs. Bedell Parker, and Mrs. E. E. Malcolm.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers has re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Augustus Thomas; Vice-President, Rachel Crothers; Secretary, Maurice V. Samuels; Treasurer, Henry Erskine Smith.

Commanding, wardroom and junior officers of every United States ship in port have been invited by the management to attend tonight's performance of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" at the New Amsterdam. Officers of men-o'-war of our Allies' ships will also attend.

Edith Taliaferro has been engaged by John Cort for the role of Nancy in "Mother Carey's Chickens," a three-act comedy by Kate Douglas Wiggins and Rachel Crothers, already produced out of town. The play is scheduled for presentation here at the Cort Theatre in September.

The British official motion pictures of the battle of the Ancre, exhibited at the reception last Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, have been acquired by the Strand for exhibition there next week. The film includes pictures of the British tanks at work.

Winchell Smith and John L. Golden have accepted for immediate production a comedy in three acts, entitled "Toby's Bow." It is the first play of Tainter Foote, author of several novels. The play will be produced early next month at Stamford without the presence of the author, who is a student officer at Plattsburg.

Edith Day, whose last appearance here was in Anna Held's company, has succeeded Hattie Burks in "His Little Widows" at the Astor. Miss Burks underwent an operation for a throat affection last week and will not be able to return to the cast for some time.

After the luncheon to Billy Sunday at the Savoy yesterday, 400 clergymen who had attended went to the Criterion to see the motion picture, "Christus." Several of the ministers made brief talks on the picture after its showing.

The production of the Rev. J. F. X. O'Connor's morality play, "The Mystery of Life," announced for May 28, has been postponed until next August.

Obituary Notes.

Miss EMILY A. BRADSHAW, Principal of No. 29 Grammar School in Rochester, N. Y., author of school text-books, died there yesterday.

WILLIAM A. TOPPING, a retired dry goods auctioneer and inventor, whose home was at Newburg, N. Y., died on Sunday at Baltimore, Md., where he had gone on business.

MARY WILLSON CHAMBERLAIN, widow of William S. Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio, died in London, England, last Saturday. She was the mother of Lady Naylor-Leyland and Lady Scarisbrick.

WILLIAM R. MORELY, for forty years a locomotive engineer on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died yesterday at his home at Stamford, Conn.

OLIVER P. CLARKE, custodian of the Grant Memorial Cottage at Mount McGregor, died yesterday at Saratoga Springs, in his seventy-fourth year.

The Rev. ROBERT FILEY McCLEAN, Presbyterian minister, Mechanicsburg, Penn., died there yesterday in his seventy-third year.

The Rev. PETER A. COOL, 63 years old, who had been Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League here, with headquarters at Buffalo, died at his home in Minneapolis on Sunday.

ROGER POTTER, Treasurer of the McDougall & Potter Company, builders and structural iron workers, died yesterday at his home, 360 West Fifty-fifth Street, in his ninetieth year.

Councilman JOHN IYER of Roseland, N. J., died yesterday at his home following an operation.

JOHN JOSEPH VAUSE, a lawyer with offices at 15 Broad Street, Manhattan, and at one time a member of the Board of Education, died in the Swedish Hospital on Sunday after an operation. Mr. Vause was born in this city and was educated at the Yale University and the Columbia Law School. He lived at 83 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

DAVID HAMILTON COLES, inventor of the Requa-Coles auto engine and of several inventions along the same line, died on Sunday at his home, 24 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Mr. Coles was born in Jamesport, L. I., eighty years ago and as a young man went to California in search of gold. He owned several mines at one time.

CHARLES EDGAR CLARK, 69 years old, a manufacturer of tinware in Manhattan, died at his home, 902 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Clark was active in Republican politics in his district and was a member of the Congress Club and of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M.

ALBERT CORNELIUS SPENCER, for forty-seven years in the employ of the Board of Marine Underwriters, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 616 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 61 years old.

Mrs. CATHERINE H. EULER, 90 years old, widow of Valentine Euler, who was in the roofing business in Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home, 1,445 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn, from penumonia.

DENIS A. FLANAGAN, for thirty years a letter carrier in Manhattan, died at his home, 418 Fifty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 72 years.

Mrs. MARY ANN MILLER, widow of Horace Alonzo Miller, a real estate operator, and for many years active in the work of the Trinity P. E. Church, died on last Saturday at her home, 158 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, aged 87 years. She is survived by a son, Horace W. Miller, a real estate broker.

ROBERT A. HOLLISTER, formerly a builder in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Saturday at his home, 1,250 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Holister was 56 years old and while a resident of Harlem was active in Y. M. C. A. work.

ADAM SEIFERT, a retired builder and a resident of Brooklyn for sixty years, is dead at his home, 92 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, aged 84 years.

EDWARD WHITESIDE, who was a member of the Duryee Zouaves during the civil war and in the employ of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for forty-eight years, died on Sunday at his home, 200 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the bindery department of that newspaper. Mr. Whiteside was born in Manhattan and at on time was active in Democratic politics.

Mrs. REGINA JONES, wife of Bernard Jones, a retired hotel proprietor, died on Sunday at her home in Freeport, L. I., aged 79 years. She had been a resident of Freeport for forty-seven years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ZIPSER.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zipser (nee Selma Adler) announce the birth of a son at the Woman's Hospital, May 14.

Married.

BENSON—BAYARD.—Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Bayard of Philadelphia and Woodbine, N. J., announce the marriage of their daughter, Marion, to Joseph C. Benson, Captain, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, United States Army, stationed at Boston, Mass.

BOOTH—CLEAVELAND.—On May 14, 1917, at the residence of the bride's parents, 220 Central Park South, by Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Faith Trumbull, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Trumbull W. Cleaveland, to Russell G. Booth of this city.

BROOKS—TUCKER.—On Monday, May 14, at 308 West 104th Street, N. Y. City, Sarah Estelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Davis Tucker, to Mr. Leland Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brooks of New York.

ELIOT—BRADLEY.—On Saturday, May 12, 1917, at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., by the Rev. Victor W. Mori, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton-Smith, Anne Brown Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley of Convent, N. J., to Samuel Eliot of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

FERGUSON—LYNCH.—On Saturday, May 12, 1917, by the Rev. Dr. William H. Moser of Mount Kisco, N. Y., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Ilgen, Brooklyn, N. Y., their niece, Lillian Edna Lynch, to Mr. Clinton Brooks Ferguson of Boston, Mass.

FISHER—DWIGHT.—On May 14, in New York City, Helen Cornelia, daughter of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otis Dwight, to Harold Henry Fisher of the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn.

HEPBURN—BENSON.—On Saturday, May 12th, Maude K. Benson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Seymour, to Mr. Harry L. Hepburn, by the Rev. Dr. Edwin A. White, in the Chantry of Christ's Church, Glen Ridge, N. J.

SHARP—RICHTER.—Feb. 17, 1917, in West Hoboken, N. J., Elma M. Richter, Titusville, Penn., to George Hanford Sharp, 1,056 Grant Av., New York City. Boston and Albany papers please copy.

Died.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 13, Mary E. Wilson, beloved wife of Frank T. Barnes. Funeral services 8 P. M., Wednesday, May 16, from her late residence, River Edge, N. J.

BEALL.—At his home, Armour Villa Park, Yonkers, on Monday, May 14, 1917, Joseph Henry Beall. Funeral service at First Reformed Church, Yonkers, Wednesday, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment private.

BERGEN.—Suddenly, at Wilton, N. Y., May 11, 1917, Francis Bergen of Elizabeth, N. J., aged 26 years. Funeral service at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., Tuesday, May 15, at 10:30 A. M.

BOTHNER.—On May 14, Katharine, in her 90th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 756 Kelly St., Wednesday, 8 P. M. Funeral private.

BROWNE.—On Monday, May 14, of pneumonia, at Passaic General Hospital, Cornelius F. Browne, for many years steward of the Yountakah Country Club. Funeral private. The Directors of the club take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of his long and faithful service.

CAMMANN.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, at Geneva, N. Y., in her 78th year, Elizabeth Oswald Cammann, daughter of the late Oswald John and Cathrine Macomb Cammann. Funeral services Tuesday, May 15, 1917, at 3 P. M. at Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y.

CONWAY.—At his home, 379 1st St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 12, Daniel F. Conway. Funeral services this (Tuesday) morning, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Carroll St. and Sixth Av., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Friends invited.

COYTE.—Catherine Slater, widow of William, in her 87th year. Requiem mass at the Church of St. Francis Xavier on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment Coytesville, N. J.

DARGIN.—Entered into eternal rest, Sunday, May 13, 1917 Mary A. Kelly, beloved wife of John E. Dargin and loving mother of Mary, Eleanor, Lillian, Edward, Anna, and Gertrude. Funeral on Wednesday, May 16, at 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 21 Hunt St., Elmhurst, L. I., and thence to St. Bartholomew's R. C. Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

DOUGLASS.—Suddenly, Saturday, May 12, 1917, William Shipman Douglass, husband of Mabel Smith Douglass. Funeral services at his late residence, 62 Summit Av., Jersey City, Tuesday, May 15, 8 P. M.

EMMET.—At his residence, 535 Park Av., on Monday, May 14, Edward Fitzgerald, son of the late William C. and Laura Coster Emmet, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Funeral services at Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av., on Wednesday, May 16, at 10:30 A. M.

EULER.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, at 3:30 P. M., our dearly beloved mother, Catherine Euler, in her 90th year. Funeral Wednesday, May 16, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 1,445 77th St., Brooklyn. Take West End Subway at Brooklyn Bridge. Municipal Building, to 77th St.

FINKELSTONE.—On Monday, May 14, 1917, at his residence, 414 East 67th St., Jacob, beloved husband of Augusta Finkelstone. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISCHMAN.—Eva, died May 14, dearly beloved wife of late Benjamin, son of William, Isidor, Samuel, Mrs. I. Lipschwitz, Mrs. Samuel Maurice. Services Tuesday, 9:30 A. M., 504 West 111th St. Interment Philadelphia.

FITCH.—At her residence, 113 East 40th St., May 12, 1917, Alice M. Fitch, widow of Captain William Goodwin Fitch. Services 10:30 Tuesday morning at residence.

HAGUE.—On Monday, May 14, 1917, at his residence, 1,724 I St., Northwest, Washington, D. C., Arnold Hague. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday, May 16, at 10 A. M. Interment Albany, N. Y.

HASE.—On May 13, in her 65th year, Amelia, beloved wife of Henry W. and mother of Mrs. George Bullwinkle. Funeral services at her late residence, 512 5th St., Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M. Tuesday. Interment Wednesday, 11 A. M. Norwich and Lowestoft (England) papers please copy.

HOLT.—May 13, 1917, Virginia May, wife of the late Walter H. Holt. Funeral services at Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S. I., Tuesday, May 15, 3 P. M.

HORTON.—Mary. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts., (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Time later.

HOWE.—At Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, May 13, 1917, Daniel R. Howe, in his sixty-sixth year. Funeral services at his late residence, Tuesday, at 2:30.

JOHNSTON.—On Sunday, May 13, Josephine J., beloved wife of Oscar W. S. Johnston and mother of Albert E. and Oscar W. Funeral services Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, North Wertland Av., Queens, L. I.

KENNEDY.—Matthew Dimond, suddenly, beloved son of Henry A. Kennedy. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,350 Lorillard Place, Bronx, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

LA VIE.—Suddenly, on May 13, at her residence, 24 West 88th St., Mary Cornelia Gilbert, beloved wife of George A. La Vie. Funeral private.

McCURDY.—On Monday, May 14, 1917, Ellen C. McCurdy. Funeral from her late residence, 8 West 66th St., thence to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered at 9:30 A. M. Interment at St. Raymond's. Boston papers please copy.

McLOUGHLIN.—Eleanor Bennett McLoughlin, wife of Francis J. McLoughlin, at her residence, 404 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 14. Requiem mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., Wednesday, May 16, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Those desiring to express their sympathy are asked to have masses offered for the repose of his soul.

MACKEY.—At Mount Vernon, on Saturday, May 12, Robert V. Mackey, in his 92d year. Services at his late residence, 2 North 8th Av., Tuesday evening at 8:30. Relatives, friends, and members of Daniel Carpenter Lodge, No. 643, F. and A. M., also Volunteer Fire Department, New York City, invited.

MONKS.—On May 14, at her residence, 353 South 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Catherine, wife of William C. Monks. Funeral services at Trinity Church, South 4th Av., Wednesday, 2:30 o'clock.

OTTEN.—Caroline, on May 13, after a short illness, at her residence, Clendenning Hotel, 202 West 103d St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTTER.—On Sunday, May 13, 1917, Roger Potter, in his 89th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 866 West 55th St., tonight, Tuesday, May 15, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

RALPH.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, May 13, 1917, Sarah J., widow of the late William Ralph. Funeral services from her late residence, 109 Virginia Av., on Wednesday evening, May 16, at 8 P. M. Interment at Linden, N. J.

Died.

GIBELLI.—Amelia M., 516 West 182d St., May 13. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

GUERIN.—Emma, 142 West 109th St., May 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HAAS.—Simon, 640 Madison Av., May 13. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

HABEL.—Lillian, 1,274 Avenue A, May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HENDERSON.—Isabella, 444 West 57th St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HEYMAN.—Rose, Park Hospital, May 13, aged 38. Funeral notice later.

JUNGEBRAND.—Jacob, 1,034 Stebbins Av., Bronx, May 12. Funeral private.

KEELY.—Julia M., 856 8th Av., May 13. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

KLEIN.—Philip, 101 West 117th St., May 13. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

KOHL.—George, 91 East End Av., May 13. Funeral private.

LYNAM.—Thomas E., 25 Amsterdam Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow.

LYNCH.—John H., May 13. Funeral 344 East 20th St., today, 9 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Mary, 242 East 128th St., May 13, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MARSH.—Joseph N., 1,707 Lexington Av., May 12, aged 63. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MENGES.—Elizabeth, 389 7th Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

OSTERMEYER.—Louise, 509 West 174th St., May 12, aged 29. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SKELLY.—Michael J., 515 West 187th St., Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Anton, 24 3d Place, May 14, aged 74. Funeral service today.

BRINKERHOFF.—Sarah J., 4,810 11th Av., May 12. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

CALLAHAN.—Mary C., 2 3d Place, May 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—Charles E., 902 St. John's Place, May 13. Funeral service today.

COX.—Joseph B., 1,904 East 14th St., May 13.

DONOHUE.—Thomas J., 204 Nassau St., May 12, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EAGAN.—Mrs. James, 202 Lefferts Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow.

EGAN.—Peter, 52 Flushing Av., May 12, aged 53.

EGAN.—Rose, 116 3d Place, May 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FAESSLER.—Karl, 678 6th Av., May 12, aged 51.

FINNEGAN.—Mary, 2,404 Coney Island Av., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FISHER.—John, 1,112 Putnam Av., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

FLANAGAN.—Dennis J., 418 58th St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HERRSCHAFT.—Elizabeth, 493 9th St., May 14. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Frederick, Kings Park Hospital, May 12.

KENNEDY.—Peter J., 215 McDougal St., May 14, aged 72. Funeral May 17.

KENNY.—Thomas, 357 Bridge St., May 12. Funeral today.

KERN.—Julia, 1,851 Atlantic Av., May 13, aged 28. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

KIRBY.—Gertrude A., 1,410 St. Mark's Av., May 14, aged 17. Funeral service today.

KNAPP.—Augusta, 2,822 Church Av., May 13, aged 49. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KOUWENHOVEN.—Ella, 134 Van Sicklen St., May 13, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

KUEHLING.—Iva A., 632 Grandview Av., May 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LOVER.—Charles R., 625 West St., May 13. Funeral service today.

MAGEE.—Alexander, 247 86th St., May 12, aged 48. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MARTIN.—Patrick, 626 Henry St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow.

MOFFITT.—Thomas, 196 West 9th St., May 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROVER.—Charles R., 625 West St., May 13. Funeral service today.

SCHEID.—Nicholas, 259 Grove St., May 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SEIFERT.—Adam, 92 Cornelia St., May 13, aged 84. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SHIELDS.—Elizabeth C., 337 Hoyt St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SKIDMORE.—Eloise, May 13, aged 20. Funeral 197 Flatbush Av.

TICE.—William H., 489 East 25th St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

VAUSE.—John J., 83 Halsey St., May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOLTE.—Albert, 3,922 Hudson Boulevard, Hoboken, May 13, aged 59.

ELLWOOD.—Mary E., 32 Duryea St., Newark, May 13, aged 69.

FALK.—Joseph A., 3 Hamburg Place, Newark, May 14. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

FAUER.—Anna, 370 2d St., Jersey City, May 13.

FICKEN.—John H., 415 Arlington Av., Jersey City, May 13. Funeral service tomorrow.

GOEREN.—Mary E., 67 Newton St., Newark, May 14, aged 42. Funeral notice later.

JONES.—Henry J., 118 Arlington St., Newark, May 14, aged 70.

KING.—William, 18 Bloomfield Av., Newark, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McGARRITY.—Michael F., 14 1st St., Newark, May 13, aged 13.

McPEAK.—Theodore F., 40 Ridgewood Av., Newark, May 12, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 2:15 P. M.

MALONEY.—Mary, 277 8th St., Jersey City, May 12. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REED.—Calvin, Newark, May 13, aged 70. Funeral private.

SCHROEDER.—Jennie, 716 12th Av., Newark, May 14. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SLATTERY.—John J., 323 Henderson St., Jersey City, May 14. Funeral notice later.

THEURER.—Rose, 163 New York Av., Jersey City, May 13, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BOGART.—Robert O., Northport, May 13, aged 52. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

CARLL.—David C., Huntington, May 13, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JONAS.—Regina, Freeport, May 13. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

PEITZSCH.—Margaret F., Union Course, May 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TIERNEY.—Catherine, Far Rockaway, May 13. Funeral today.

In Memoriam.

COURTNEY.—In loving memory of Mary A. Courtney, who departed this life May 15, 1912.

RIEMER.—In sacred, cherished memory of a dearly beloved son, brother, Irving Riemer, who died May 15, 1912.

CLYNE.—Mary F., in memory of; died May 15, 1915.

FERRIS.—James J., mass St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Clearance from Our Own Stock
Negligee Shirts, 85c and $1.10 $1.50 & $2 Values
Madras, Crepe, Percale

CAR LINES UNITE FOR HIGHER FARES

Companies Throughout State Will Appeal to Service Boards for Relief.

PREPARE TO ACT AT ONCE

Shonts Issues a Warning That Surface Lines Are Headed Toward Receivership.

Officials of street railway companies took concerted action yesterday to organize a campaign to obtain from the Public Service Commissions permission to increase their fares from 5 to 6 cents, or to charge 1 cent for transfers. At a meeting of executives, held at 8 West Fortieth Street, a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the commissions, the plea for the increased fare being based on the large increase in the cost of materials and operating expenses.

Theodore P. Shonts, as President of the New York Railways Company, issued the following statement last night:

This company has for some time past been confronted with a very grave increase in the cost of operation. That tendency has recently become alarming. During the past year, we have increased the wages of our men to enable them to take care of the high cost of living. We are paying very much higher prices for the materials we use. The number of people traveling on the surface lines of the City of New York has not increased substantially in the past ten years. Any increase of street railroad travel in this city of recent years has been almost entirely on the elevated and subway lines. That increase, of course, does not benefit the surface lines. The subway and elevated lines are prospering, but the surface lines are threatened with bankruptcy unless present tendencies are arrested.

It is absolutely necessary that the New York Railways improve their revenues. Though the stock of the New York Railways Company is owned by the Interborough Consolidated Company, that stock pays no dividends and it is not conceivable that under any conditions which can now be foreseen in the near future any payment on such stock would be possible. We are not now concerned with attempting to earn dividends on that stock. This is not a matter in which the subway and elevated lines are now involved. Our concern is to save the Green car lines from receivership, for toward receivership these lines are moving with steadily accelerating pace.

A good many years ago all the surface lines in New York were consolidated into one system. That system went into bankruptcy, and the result was a disintegration of the formerly unified system. That disintegration separated the Third Avenue and the Second Avenue lines from the old system, disturbing the transfer arrangements which had previously existed. If the New York Railways Company is forced into a receivership, a further disintegration of the system is likely, with disturbance of the present arrangements between the different units of the system. In case of such disintegration, the separate companies, then restored to their managements, would of course have the right to charge independent fares for each passenger. The people of New York City pay a nominal five-cent fare for a ride on their street railroads. The subway and elevated lines obtain a five-cent fare for each passenger. Owing to the transfer arrangements, the result to the New York Railways Company is only about 3½ cents for each trip taken on a trolley car.

We expect shortly to bring the matter formally to the attention of the Public Service Commission to obtain, we hope, its advice and assistance in increasing our revenues. Before doing so, however, we wish the whole subject to be brought to public attention, in order that the public may be both informed and consulted as to what steps shall be taken. If these steps are definitely attempted. In line with the foregoing policy, I have today addressed letters to the Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and other leading commercial and taxpayers' organizations, offering to show them our books and inviting them to examine them and to advise their own constituencies as to their own judgment of what is fair and right.

We shall expect to lay all the facts before the people of New York, for we realize that the good-will of the public is a supremely important factor in this, as in other matters. Our purpose is to protect our service to the people of this city, and to that end we earnestly solicit the cooperation of every citizen. We feel confident that the public sense of what is fair and right will, upon consideration of the facts, rebel at the suggestion that our needs are real and that to satisfy them will be in the public interest.

The following committee will confer tomorrow with members of the up-State and local commissions in regard to the method to be pursued in bringing their arguments for higher fares before the commissions: Colonel T. S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; T. P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company; J. L. Quackenbush, counsel for the New York Railways Company; E. A. Maher, Jr., President of the Third Avenue Railway Company; W. O. Wood, President of the New York & Queens County Traction Company, and A. W. Kalbach, receiver for the Second Avenue Railway Company. The lines in the Second District of the Service Commission will be represented by L. S. Storrs, Vice President of the Westchester Street Railway Company; Horace E. Andrews, President of the New York State Railways; T. C. Cherry, General Manager of the Empire United Railways Company of Syracuse; J. K. Choate, Vice President of the J. G. White Management Corporation, and E. B. Weatherwax, Vice President of the United Traction Company of Albany.

Although yesterday's meeting of traction officials was called by J. P. Bartles, President of the New York Electric Railway Association, which on Saturday appointed a committee to consider the increased cost of labor and materials, it is understood that the test case before the Public Service Commission will be presented by the Third Avenue Railway Company, which recently emerged from receivership.

In a statement given recently to Chairman Straus of the Public Service Commission, President Maher pointed out that the Third Avenue had found it necessary to increase the wages of its motormen and conductors $275,000 over the basis effective on Jan. 1, 1916, and that wages paid to all other employes had been increased from 25 to 50 per cent. He told also of the many articles needed in the operation of the road which greatly increased in price, such as coal, 100 per cent.; cement, 45 per cent.; poles, 135 per cent.; rails, 35 per cent.; steel, 100 per cent.; gears and pinions, 60 per cent.; wire, 80 per cent., and waste, 50 per cent. The cost of power obtained from the New York Edison Company was based on a sliding scale, according to the cost of coal, he asserted, and the cost of current had gone up 24 per cent. Mr. Maher declared that the continued increase in cost of practically all of their commodities in the last year had borne upon the traction companies more heavily than on other industries.

Arguing in favor of an increase in fare or for permission to charge a cent for each transfer, Mr. Maher said:

"The main objection that may be made to this request is the fear of public opinion, and it may be answered that it would be only fair to favorably consider our request if it could be demonstrated that an increase of revenue was imperative and absolutely necessary if the Third Avenue Railway system was to keep up its equipment to the present high standard and to continue the service demanded by the public. In the very near future it will be necessary to spend a large amount in reconstructing and repairing the track structure, a great part of the work having been ordered by the Public Service Commission."

Mr. Maher told Mr. Straus that he saw a further reduction in the present inadequate revenues of the company as soon as the new subways and extensions were in operation. He said he thought that the only relief that could come would be in increased earnings, the rearrangement of the transfer system, or a reduction in taxation.

It was pointed out by a member of the Public Service Commission yesterday that the company would not be permitted to curtail its operation of cars; that the railroad law provided that fares on surface lines in all cities and towns in the State should not exceed 5 cents for a continuous ride on any line or its subsidiaries, and that in all probability the restrictions set forth in the company's franchise would prevent it from charging for transfers.

THRASH BRITISH PRISONERS

Germans Whip Those Failing Ill, Men Who Escaped Say.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 1, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Three British soldiers, who have just succeeded in escaping from a German prison camp a few miles back of the fighting lines, tell a pitiable story of their treatment by the enemy. They declared there was a great deal of sickness in the camp due to fatigue and starvation.

"If we showed the slightest disposition to go sick," said one of the men today, "we were either thrashed with whips or struck with the butt end of a rifle."

Although this soldier had been in enemy hands only three months, he had dropped in weight from 182 pounds to 108. He was a living skeleton. His feet had been frozen and were gangrenous for lack of treatment. The men had neither overcoats nor blankets during the coldest weather of the Winter. When captured in a raid they wore leather jackets. These the Germans took away from them immediately. The Germans also stripped the rubber lining from their prisoners' shrapnel helmets and took away their regimental badges for the brass that was in them.

One of the men was badly wounded making the perilous trip across No Man's Land at the end of the tunnel. For food the prisoners received daily a quarter loaf of bread, one plate of thin soup, and about every second day a cup of weak coffee substitute. On a few occasions they had a bit of meat about the size of a lump of sugar. Recently the men were compelled to work at the front they came under shell fire from the British guns. This was an exceptional instance, however, they said.

The French prisoners were constantly employed just back of the firing line and suffered many casualties, but in the camp they were better treated than the English. It was strange to hear this story in view of the sleek appearance of the German prisoners in English hands, all well fed, well nourished, paid for their bits of labor and permitted to buy comforts at the canteens under the same conditions as the Tommies.

PARIS SAMPLE FAIR OPENS.

Reorganized on a Larger Scale—President Poincare Present.

PARIS, May 14. — The tenth Paris Trade Sample Fair, reorganized on a far larger scale than ever, was opened this morning by President Poincaré, who was accompanied by Georges Desplas, Minister of Public Works; Jules Steeg, Minister of Public Instruction; other Government officials, and representatives of the Military Governor, the Municipal Council, and the Chamber of Commerce. The fair occupies almost the entire space of the Esplanade des Invalides.

As contrasted with the Lyons fair, which is international, the Paris fair is reserved entirely for French exhibitors, although it is open to buyers from all countries except those with which France is at war.

P. C. KNOX, JR., GETS DIVORCE

Reno Decree a Sequel to Elopement of Senator's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., May 14.—To Philander C. Knox, Jr., son of the Senator from Pehnsylvania, a divorce was granted today by District Judge Moren on the ground of desertion. There was no contest.

Miss May G. Boller, a salesgirl, eloped with Knox in March, 1910. From Providence, R. I. After some difficulty in obtaining a clergyman to marry them they went to Philadelphia, where they lived for a time. Later they went to Senator Knox's home at Valley Forge.

For a time the parental blessing was withheld. Then her husband's failure to go to work, Mrs. Knox alleged, forced her to accept his parents' generosity. In 1915 she ran away from him. They were reconciled, but separated again.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed., gentle to moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed., gentle to moderate n. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Tues. and Wed., gentle n. and n. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate n. w. winds becoming variable.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ark. and La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues.

Wis., Minn., Iowa, and Neb.—Fair and continued warm Tues., and probably Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Tues. Wed. cloudy and cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Tues. Wed., cloudy, cooler in w.

Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in a. and extreme e. Tues.

Okla.—Fair Tues., warmer. Wed., probably fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues.; warmer in n. w. Wed., fair, warmer in interior.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues.; warmer in n. Wed., fair.

Home Defense Calls For Holmes Protection

When you close your house or apartment for the summer this year, you cannot (in view of existing conditions) afford to leave your property unprotected.

The Holmes System of Electric Protection installed in your home stands constant guard during the full period of your absence with its hand on every door, window and opening. It safeguards your property against illegal entry, fire, leaks, and all other irregularities.

Holmes men, qualified by years of experience, carefully inspect your house weekly. All matters requiring attention are looked after immediately and you are kept advised.

The cost is moderate.

HOLMES

ELECTRIC · PROTECTIVE · COMPANY

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BRAIDS, buttons, trimmings, general merchandise, cash for jobs, any quantity. Spring 7980.

BROADCLOTH, (green,) wanted, Kersey weight 12 to 20 ounces. A Rich & Co., 779 Broadway.

BROADCLOTH. — Botany, Columbia and others, plushes; will pay spot cash. G 121 Times.

BROADCLOTH, kersey, plushes, and serges; spot cash. Orchard 3212.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on snappy plush, velour and broadcloth. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats; call with samples, 150 West 22d, 8th floor, will look whole week.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade goods, call 105 Madison Av., 18th floor.

COATS AND SUITS, jobbers' high-grade; will look at samples. 19 West 24th St., eleventh floor.

COATS.—Open for jobs Spring coats, 100 to 3,000. Call, between 9 and 11:30 A. M., Hotel Claridge, Room 301.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall coats; call afternoons only. 127 West 47th St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at ladies' Fall coats. Call after 10 o'clock, 15 East 26th, Room 1801.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits all week. Seventh floor, 40 West 22d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders smart Fall garments. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 5th Floor, 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at cloth and pile fabric coats. 7th floor, 7 West 18th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' and juniors' coats. 40 West 27th, 4th floor.

COATS.—Perry Dame & Co. now looking at Fall junior coats. 142 East 32d St.

COATS.—Placing orders ladies', misses' Fall coats. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. 7th Floor, 35 West 31st.

COATS—Jobber looking at ladies' coats. 19-21 West 24th St., sixth floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at plush and cloth coats. Fourth floor, 43 West 27th.

COATS.—Junior; jobber placing orders; snappy styles. First floor, 104 West 27th.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Contractors for better grade serge and silk dresses. Call with samples, 3d floor, 132 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on better grade dresses; satins, serges and charmeuse; show samples; quantity orders placed. Underselling Waist Co., 118 W. 22d St.

DRESSES.—Contractor on dresses, equipped to handle out quantities, desires connection with reliable manufacturer or jobber. G 168 Times.

DRESSES.—Open for graduation and silk dresses of the better kind; spot cash. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor on ladies' silk and serge dresses, grade; steady work. 4th Floor, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at serge dresses, of the better kind, from 3 to 5, 145 W. 30th, 11th floor.

DRESSES silk, open for jobs of better kind, pay cash. 39 West 32d St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber buying graduation dresses. Room 904, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs wanted for cash. Flower Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

FLAGS.—Contractor with twelve machines wants work on flags. G 167 Times.

PEARL BUTTONS.—Open for quantity; fresh water fish eyes, line 40. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th. Chelsea 1489.

PLUSH.—Salts, H. & H. Baffin, seal, Spring velour. Bryant 6886.

POPLINS AND SERGES, (American.)—Wanted, to buy for cash a few pieces of American poplin and serge, Nos. 90610 and 9636, navy and Copen, only. Write, stating price and quantity, X 97, Times Annex.

SERGE.—Will buy botany navy serge, 11,483, spot cash. Phone 2123 Madison Square.

SILK WAISTS.—Will buy for cash jobs of silk waists, silk and cotton underwear, dressing sacques, hosiery, and neckwear. Mr. S. Rose, Hotel Breslin.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall line of skirts. Call with, 240 West 36th.

SUITS.—Large retailer wants 1,000 to 1,500 Spring suits; prices from $4 to $5; state quantity and full particulars. G 171 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better made suits and coats, all week. 32 West 32d; Second Floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade for samples. 12 W. 27th St., 14th floor.

SUITS. — Jobber looking Fall suits, coats, dresses. Call all week 127 West 17th, 5th floor.

SUITS.—Open for large quantity of Spring suits, 28 West 27th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits and coats all week. 150 Madison Av., 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber working in sample of suits, all days. A. Jacobs, 30 W. 32d St.

WAISTS.—Can use for immediate shipment and cheap large lots of made up silk and wash waists and dresses for women and misses; also infants' wear; if interested call before 10 o'clock today with stock lists of what you have to offer. Marshall Field & Co., Broadway at 24th St., 3d floor.

WOOLENS.—Will buy jobs for cash. Phone Finn, Farragut 2419.

Offerings to Buyers

BOTANY, broadcloth, velours, Lorraine, gabardine, poplin, Dobson's, Poiret twills, serges, wool crepes, Astrachan at, low prices. Farragut 9812.

BOYS' SUITS.—Boys' wash suits, 300 dozen, $9, $12; closing out. Dainty, 9 West 20th. Chelsea 8874.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine sewing; immediate delivery. Schlansky & Ellwood, 18 St.

COATS, SUITS.—Sacrifice 75 suits, $5; 50 coats, $4; poplins, velours, Palm Beaches. Original Coat Co., 13 East 30th.

COATS.—About 200 better grade, in all latest materials, also taffeton; close down cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out at sacrifice; best styles in cloths and silks. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, Suits to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out cloth and silk coats; bargains. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS.—Closing out snappy styles; sacrifice. Premier Cloak Co., 16 East 33d.

CREPE DE CHINE, Eagles 684, Kayser's silk Jersey, under price. Farr. 3647.

DRESSES, satin, Georgettes, foulard, immediate delivery; also jobs to close out. Leading Dress and Costume Co., 65 W. 36th.

DRESSES, cancelled, to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2.75, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Silk, cotton, graduation dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job 100 taffetas close out. Dubrow & Cohen, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silks, taffetas, georgette, crepe, &c. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job 250 silk dresses at a price. Paragon, 130 West 25th.

FILET LACE. — 15,000 yards imported, all colors and width, can be purchased at a price. Walter Schmidt, 95 Madison Av.

FLAGS.—Silk flags, mounted and unmounted, to close out; 8x14 inches and 12x18 inches. Richmond Flag Co., 120 West 31st, 4th floor. Madison Square 4783.

FLAGS—American, British, and French, (four by six inches), silk. Brent, 154 East 80th St.

JERSEY WOOL, medium weight, in Copen; will sacrifice at price. Chelsea 8249.

LACES.—Splendid assortment of imported laces; sacrifice. Wollner-Wronker, 30 West 36th.

AUCTION SALES.

REINFORCED (CAST STONE)

GARDEN AND HALL FURNITURE

Most Beautiful Selection of

FOUNTAINS, BIRDS' BATHS, GARDEN BENCHES, STATUES, FLOWER BOXES, ETC.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION THIS DAY AT 10:30 A. M.

THE ROSE-GART CO., INC., 548-550 WEST 42D ST.

JOHN J. MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer

Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 995, Int. No. 850, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter, so as to authorize the City of New York to acquire title to real property for courtyards abutting streets.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, May 16th, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 12th, 1917.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Offerings to Buyers

MAILING MACHINES.—For sale, rebuilt Mail-o-meter mailing machines; guaranteed six months, latest models, reasonable prices. O 339 Times Downtown.

NET.—200 pieces 25-26 hole and 200 pieces 40 hole at a price. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

ORGANDIES.—Quantity imported, 40 inch and 45 inch, at close-out prices. Address Box A 473 Times Annex.

PALM BEACH, Mulford's tan color, style No. 3712, at cost. Phone Farr. 3748.

PAPER.—Nine rolls 48-inch at 8c per pound. L. Hyman & Son, 121 Spring St.

PLUSHES.—28 pieces (S. Blumenthal's) No. 1407. Tel. Gramercy 2871.

PLUSHES AND SERGES for immediate delivery. 9406 Farragut.

POPLIN.—Wool scotia, 3307, 20 black, 10 blue, for sale cheap. Phone Vanderbilt 8225.

POPLINS, 2 pieces green, 90610 and 1 piece velour 15002 gold, for sale. Farr. 3334.

RIFLES.—Practice military rifles; U. S. regulation size, weight. Wilder, 530 Broadway.

SCRIM.—Manufacturer wants quantity plain scrim. Telephone, 1 and 2 P. M., Gramercy 4826.

SHANTUNGS.—Pongees, heavyweight, at a price. Call Madison Square 5348.

SHANTUNGS.—50 pieces to close out. Phone Stuyvesant 581.

SILK DRESSES.—1,000 to close out at a sacrifice; latest models. Ritz Costume Co., 16-20 West 32d.

SKIRTS.—150 serges; $9 a dozen; 100 tweed mixtures, $12 a dozen. Barash, 36 West 20th. Phone Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—200 skirts to close good values. Ideal Skirt Co., 124 West 18th.

SUMATE.—A 666-1, 56 inch, to close out cheap. Call Mad. Sq. 6834.

SUITS—150 assorted sizes, mostly navy and black; will clean up at a price. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d.

SUITS.—Job of taffeta suits to close out very cheap. H. S., 132 West 21st; 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jersey suits, latest models, at $10 and $11.50. M. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS to close out at your own price. M. Hurwitz & Son, 109 W. 26th.

SUITS.—Fifty Spring, to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

SUITS.—100 assorted up to $17.50, to close at $8.50. Isidor Levy & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Must close out, sacrifice prices. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SUITS, better kind, mostly blue, black; closing out. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

SUITS.—Silk Jersey, for immediate delivery. Spechel & Co., 34 East 29th St.

SUITS.—300, including taffeta, to close out. S. & S. Garment Co., 22 West 27th.

TAFFETA SUITS to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

WAISTS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, and cotton, close out; reasonable. 15 West 20th. Deutschman.

WASH SKIRTS, $7 per dozen. Fishman Brothers, 8 East 17th St.; Stuyvesant 2997.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Wants line coats, Middle West; established trade; commission basis. M 51 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....5

The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Why It Won't Do.

Two reasons were advanced in the local dry goods trade yesterday to show why the suggestion to save ships from sinking after attacks by submarines, by packing them with baled cotton below the water line, would not do. One reason was the expense of such protection, which; it was said, would be tremendous with cotton now selling around $100 a bale. Secondly, it was said, there is not enough of this staple available at the present time to carry a project of this kind to any extent, even if only normal domestic civilian needs were to be attended to.

***

Anvils "Scientific Apparatus."

According to a decision of the Board of General Appraisers made yesterday, the present tariff of 15 per cent. on "anvils of iron or steel" is not applicable in instances where articles of this kind are imported for use in industrial or technical schools. The case before the board was that of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, which is a part of the educational system of the City of Baltimore. It was shown that the arrivals in question were used exclusively by pupils in taking lessons in forge work. The tribunal decided that free entry accrued as "scientific apparatus."

***

Duty on Cape Angora Goatskins.

Importers of Cape Angora goatskins, who recently won a test case before the Board of General Appraisers, will be called upon to defend their claim for free entry before the Customs Court, as the Treasury Department yesterday directed Assistant Attorney General Hanson to appeal the issue. It was held by the board that Cape Angora goatskins with the hair on were free of duty under the provision for "skins of all kinds, raw, not specially provided for." The Government claims 15 per cent. duty under Paragraph 305, reading "hair of the Angora goat." Should the importers lose before the court and the contemplated additional war tax be imposed, future importations of this kind would have to stand a 25 per cent. duty.

***

Now Is the Time to Clean House.

With the Government asking for reasonable economy in all things, an executive of a dry goods store maintains that the time has come to eliminate various "evils" that have resulted from overindulgence of customers in the past. The principal thing is the stopping of illegitimate returns of goods, which alone are said to increase the overhead expense of many stores in big cities from 5 to 8 per cent. Unnecessary deliveries, especially C. O. D.s, should also be checked now, he says, as well as the too liberal giving of samples. The women of the country are in a "sacrificial" frame of mind now, he contends, and would doubtless accept a curtailment of practices they have come to regard as privileges with less complaint than might otherwise be the case.

***

The War Takes a Back Seat.

Old Sol was really indulgent here yesterday for about the first time this Spring, and the result was that the heating powers of the sun and a lack of sunshine as trade deterrents were practically decided once and for all. The decision of the public was very much in favor of the latter. With warmth on tap at last the outpouring of shoppers was larger than at any other time since the declaration of war, and it was evident that their energies were not being confined to looking. A real desire to buy, coupled with the extremely advantageous opportunities presented as to prices, &c., developed into real business. Seasonable merchandise, whether in the nature of necessities or luxuries, was freely bought. Outer garments and their accessories were especially sought by shoppers, from all appearances.

***

Gray Goods Sales Uneven.

Reports from various quarters of the gray goods market yesterday indicated that the demand was uneven. For instance, while some sellers said that they had not done a great deal, in other cases sales in excess of 1,000,000 yards of assorted goods were reported. Prices were firmly held throughout, and there is said to be small reason to expect any sizable decline in first hands for a long time to come. Narrow goods especially were firm, sales of nearby 27-inch 64-60s being made at 6 cents. In the wider, high-count printcloths some business was put through, but details were more or less "censored." Prices closed as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s...11¼c | 38½-inch, 64-60s.. 8½c
39-inch, 72-76s...10½c | 38½-inch, 64-56s.. 8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s... 9¾c | 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s... 8¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s.. 8¾c | 27-inch, 64-60c.. 6c

***

Burlaps Are Shooting Up.

The prospects of a 10 per cent. war import tax being placed on burlaps, the scarcity of most kinds of these goods in this market, the uncertain outlook for future receipts, and better buying all combined to advance this merchandise rapidly here in the last week. Trading was active yesterday on 40-inch lightweight goods, the price of 7½-ounce cloths being 8.65 cents and of 8s, 8.75 cents. Business was especially good on the latter weight. The trade in heavy goods was hampered by their present scarcity here. The 10½-ounce, 40-inch class, which is said to be almost entirely missing, was held nominally at 11.25 to 11.50 cents, while 10-ounce cloths of the same weight, of which there are more in stock than 10½s, were quoted at 11 to 11.25 cents. Reports from Calcutta tell of increasing difficulty in financing shipments.

***

Don't Tell the Firm About It.

It can be taken on the word of an experienced dry goods man in this city that if customers of retail stores knew just how much they lessened their chances of having claims settled in their favor by saying they know members of the firm, they would keep silent on that point. Sometimes persons who make this announcement really know the "big boss," but a great deal more often their assertion is pure bluff. A case is told of where a woman made a statement of this kind to a buyer in the presence of the head of the firm, and when the latter announced himself as the store's chief executive the woman blushed and rapidly withdrew from that vicinity. She was bluffing, and because her conscience hurt her she was back a day or two later to make an equitable settlement of her claim.

***

They Are Not Worried.

Few of the executives of local dry goods commission houses who are not already gray haired show signs of getting that way as a result of reports apparently emanating from Southern cotton mill centres to the effect that some of these mills are contemplating taking a hand in the selling of their products. According to the reports in question, this is to be done either by selling the goods through brokers or through other agencies controlled wholly or in part by the mills. This was the way one commission man looked at it yesterday: "While nothing of this kind has come up so far as our mills are concerned, I understand that some of the other Southern manufacturers have been feeling their oats' as a result of prevailing high prices and extra profits. But how about dull times? Or how about financing in the near future, for that matter, with money already getting tighter?"

10,000 IN BUS STRIKE.

London Traffic Disorganized—Engineers Returning to Work.

LONDON, May 14.—London is without motor 'buses today, 10,000 members of both sexes being out on strike. Many thousands of workers were unable to reach work on time through the congestion on the tram lines, trains, and underground system. All sorts of vehicles were pressed into service to carry workers to the munition centres.

The strike of engineers, which has been in progress in various parts of England for some time, has collapsed at many places in the northern counties, where the King and Queen arrived today for a week's tour. Work has been resumed generally in Manchester and Southern Lancashire. In Coventry an overwhelming majority of members of the trade unions denounced the strikers.

In many other centres men returned to work today. This was particularly true in London, Barrow, Derby, and Altrincham, where the shops are being operated as usual today. In other places, such as Liverpool, the men decided to remain out in order to compel the Government to withdraw the bill, designed to obtain younger workingmen for the army, to which the strikers take exception. On account of the opposition of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to the strike, little enthusiasm for it is shown in most places.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Mr. Waldo, notions; 1,150 B'way.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; A. H. McClure, clothing, furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss B. M. Dooley, embroideries, dress trimmings; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; W. R. Richards, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Claridge.

BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; G. E. Howe, knit underwear; Murray Hill.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Peck, petticoats, muslin underwear, negligees; Miss Lyons, hdkfs.; basement buyers—A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Schroeder, undermuslins; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Cooper, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss P. Brinton, Miss M. T. Jackson, women's ready-to-wear; 2 W. 37th; Knickerbocker.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—H. L. Broughton; Mrs. H. L. Broughton, Miss Fray, ladies' wear; Continental.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Star Bargain House; W. M. Karesk, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Brothers Co.; E. V. Greene, piece goods; 1,150 Broadway; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—A. Hoffman, furs; Continental.

CHICAGO.—Marshall Field & Co.; G. O. Tantlinger, leather goods; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. Y. Pearce, men's shirts; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO — Catalogue House; Z. Dicker, coats; J. Rosenthal, coats; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—A. Larner & Co.; A. Larner, jobs, skirts; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.

CHICAGO—Geo. B. Friend, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, notions, laces, neckwear; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. F. O'Neill, coats, suits; W. L. Clark, furs.; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell, Co.; E. T. Fogarty, Mr. Peterson, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; D. C. Blair, men's, boys' underwear, men's sweaters; 1,107 B'way; McAlpin.

CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Stern & Stein; B. B. Isaacs, clothing; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.

CLEVELAND: Ohio—Hirsch Co.; F. Hahn, coats, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Hilgbee Co.; Mr. Knight, furs; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hillstein, Klopper Co.; N. Klopper, novelties, notions; Elks Club.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; J. G. Storm, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Sunshine Cloak & Skirt Co.; W. Schwartz, woolens; 1,133 B'way.

CLEVELAND—Zweig Brothers; N. Zweig, caps; Broadway Central.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; F. R. Zus, jobs, basement, embroideries, laces; 37 W. 20th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bornheim & Cohen; C. Cohen, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Ansonia.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Iowa, millinery; 130 24th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Emery D. G. Co.; J. S. Emery, Mrs. C. H. Reed, ready-to-wear, 404 4th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; M. Katz, millinery; 116 West 32d.

DES MOINES.—Carley's; Wm. Carley, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris, Emery Co.; S. Strum, jobs silk dresses, coats, waists, wash dresses, petticoats, children's wear; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Sharpe, dresses, waists; 404 4th Av.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. A. Menard, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

FORT DUDLEY, Iowa—J. F. Russell Co.; E. W. Matthews, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts; 37 W. 34th.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—H. C. Meacham Co.; H. C. Meacham, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. J. Roberts, Miss M. Starry, ladies' wear; Miss Krause, ribbons, laces, neckwear; 1,270 B'way; Continental.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks; 230 5th Av.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft-Standard Co.; O. L. Standard, ready-to-wear; 256 Church.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; W. Middleton, boys' clothing; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; F. Miller, boys' underwear; 72 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. P. Wasson & Co.; Mr. Eckstein, men's shirts, neckwear; 1,140 B'way.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Berkson Brothers; Miss R. Frank, jobs waists; 366 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Berkson Bros.; Miss R. Frank, waists; J. Berkson, coats, suits; 366 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — E. Less & Co.; E. Less, men's clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; R. F. Gough, shoes; 225 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; E. J. Moriarity, stationery; 95 Madison Av.; Breslin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McLain & Co.; W. B. McLain, jobs dresses; 366 5th Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—H. Bunce Co.; R. H. Burr, representing; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Rein, Mosher & Co.; A. Mosher, furnishing goods, clothing; 72 Madison Av.; Albert.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. Rector, ready-to-wear; 2 West 27th; Waldorf.

MONTREAL.—Goodwins, Ltd.; R. J. Hart, linens; 347 5th Av., Belleclaire.

MONTREAL—La Louise Women's Shop; S. Rose, jobs ladies' waists, silk, cotton underwear, h

GEN. GREENE LETTERS SOLD

They Treat of Most Important Campaign of Revolutionary War.

Books, broadsides, prints and autograph letters, relating to Revolutionary and Constitutional American history were sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Included in the items was one of the most important collections of the correspondence of General Nathanial Greene ever offered at public sale in America, covering a period of four years and treating of one of the most important campaigns of the entire Revolutionary War.

Among the lots sold were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 62—"Decius's Letters on the Opposition to the New Constitution in Virginia," Richmond, 1788, believed to be the only copy extant which contains the complete text; Charles F. Heartman.....$187.50

No. 88—Autograph letter signed by General Nathanael Greene, dated Camp Charlotte, Dec. 18, 1780, and addressed to the Board of War, North Carolina; bought on order... 50.00

No. 94—Autograph letter signed by General Greene, Camp Boyd's Ferry on the Dan, Feb. 15, 1781, addressed to Governor Thomas Jefferson; Thomas F. Madigan..... 105.00

No. 97—Autograph letter signed by General Greene, Headquarters, Little River, April 11, 1781, to General Caswell, on arrangements to baffle Lord Cornwallis; bought on order... 50.00

No. 281—Conference of Governor Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts Bay with Indian Chiefs at Falmouth in Casco Bay, July, 1732, exceedingly rare; Rosenbach & Co..... 280.00

No. 211—A series of four views to illustrate the naval action fought on June 1, 1813, between the rBitish frigate Shannon and the American frigate Chesapeake; Mrs. G. F. Carlisle..... 570.00

No. 228—Three prints, representing the departure from Portsmouth Harbor on June 2, 1833, of twelve Dutch merchant ships released from embargo; A Rufert, agent..... 105.00

No. 257—"Letter to George Washington," by Thomas Paine, first American edition, Philadelphia, 1796; Rosenbach & Co..... 200.00

No. 274—Manuscript survey made by George Washington when only 18 years of age for his half brother, Major Lawrence Washington, dated Aug. 20, 1750; Joseph Saton..... 142.00

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:
English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
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Advanced Latin Composition.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 2124, Int. No. 1115, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend Chapter Four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," in relation to procuring work and materials and in relation to contracts in emergencies or for limited amounts.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated, City Hall, New York, May 12th, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 2200, Int. No. 851, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the inferior criminal courts act of the City of New York in relation to the commitment of certain females in the City of New York.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in The City of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Dated City Hall, New York, May 12th, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Assembly No. 1566, Int. No. 1311, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to pension to certain employees of the Bureau of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall, in The City of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

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RECEIVERS' SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
Southern District of New York.—In the matter of PINSKY & KABATZNICK, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Hugo Levy, Esq., Receiver of the property, assets, and effects of the above bankrupts, will sell the property, assets, and effects of said bankrupts, consisting of a stock of shoes, rubbers, fixtures, and findings contained in premises 61 Avenue C, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at private or public sale, as follows:

Bids for the property may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, Number 37 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before Tuesday, the 15th day of May, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at which time and place the bids will be opened and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Bids will be received for the fixtures alone or for the stock and fixtures together, and said bids must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount bid.

The property will be open for inspection on the premises on the 14th and 15th days of May, 1917.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 17th day of May, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said date.

Dated May 9th, 1917.
HUGO LEVY, Receiver,
37 Liberty Street,
Manhattan, New York City.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 291 Broadway, New York City.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY, SHERIFF'S AUCTIONEER, sells Tuesday, May 15th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon at The Equitable Garage, No. 301 West 49th St., One Six-Ton Gramm Worm Drive Truck, with Hydraulic Hoist, Dump Body and with standard equipment, chassis 155087.
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Will open July 2. Finest location in Berkshire foothills. Pure air, sparkling water. Broad verandas, golf, tennis. Booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Manager.

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FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.
Private resort of exceptional value for invalids, convalescents, and sufferers from chronic nervous conditions. Beautiful and healthful location. No objectionable features.
GUNNERY INN,
WASHINGTON, CONN.
Will open June 28. Near Country Club, golf, tennis; fresh fruit, milk and vegetables. Booklet, GEO. T. SANGER, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.

ELY COURT
Opens June 4th. New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—forty-five minutes from New York. Bath in every double room. Long-distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Aldernay herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address
ELY COURT, Greenwich, Connecticut

Hotel Elmhurst Sheffield, Mass., in the Berkshires.
High altitude; suites with bath; golf, tennis, fishing, dancing, garage. Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN FIRE-PROOF
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.
Opens May 18
Guests admitted to Shawnee Country Club Course on introduction. The Inn is 75 miles from New York. 90 miles from Philadelphia.
A. J. and C. V. MURPHY, Managers.

Galen Hall-in-the-Mountains
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
May and June are Delightful Months at Galen Hall on South Mountain.
Every physical comfort to be found in a high-class hotel, which is situated in a park of 365 acres, with charming walks. Good roads. Beautiful scenery. Dry air. New Garage. Golf. Long distance telephones in rooms. Resident Physician. Very fine therapeutic baths and massage department. 1½ hours from Philadelphia (Reading R. R.) 6 hours from New York (Central R. R. of N. J.) Through Pullman. New York Office: 243 Fifth Avenue. 'Phone Madison Sq. 9230.
Booklet. Always Open.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

SPRUCE CABIN INN Where you can Galen Hall on South Mountain.
Rooms en suite and with bath; steam heat. Illus. Booklet. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R.
W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

WATER GAP, CRESCO, MT. POCONO, STROUDSBURG, DELAWARE VALLEY.
INFORMATION BUREAU.
Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place, 28th St. and 42d St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike. Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

HOTEL BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath $2; American plan, $4.50; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furnished, china, silver; week or month. Music every evening. Road map free.

CANADA.

Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No heat-tax. Booklet, Royal Muskoka Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

Royal Muskoka

GOODYEAR PREFERRED

We are offering, at a price to yield over 6½%, the cumulative preferred stock of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., one of the largest and most successful manufacturers in its line in the world.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Fair Gains on Limited Buying—Grain Speculation.

The market took heart over Sunday, and while only a moderate amount of business was done yesterday, prices worked generally to higher levels. The Steel issues were particularly in favor, possibly because of reports coming in from various quarters of immense buying orders which are to be placed both by foreign Governments and the United States. The declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. besides the regular quarterly payment on Gulf States Steel had a helpful effect on sentiment. Traders were rediscovering yesterday that a dividend of $4.25 on Steel common comes off in fifteen days, and they figured that the stock would look cheap when it sells ex dividend. Call money was firm at 6 per cent.

More interesting than any development in the stock market was the action taken by the Board of Trade in Chicago to check speculation in grain and end the corner in wheat. The Board of Trade Directors may have been influenced by a suggestion from Washington that their power should be used to halt the feverish advance in wheat, an advance that has gone ahead much more rapidly than conditions in the market warranted. Whether they acted under semi-official compulsion or took this important step on their own initiative the result is likely to justify them. All trading in May corn and oats will be discontinued, and no future contracts for wheat are to be made today or tomorrow. Before the resumption or dealings in wheat it is expected that a gathering of grain men called for today may be able to work out a plan for limiting the speculation in grain without doing away with the facilities necessary for growers' and millers' needs.

Several large subscriptions for the Liberty Loan came out yesterday with publication of the last of the details which have been awaited by some bankers before committing themselves to definite applications. Washington has stopped giving out figures or estimates of the total amount subscribed each day, but it is well known that spontaneity has departed from the welcome which the offering received, and that from now on the bonds must be sold in a businesslike manner. The Government is fortunate in having as aids men of the high calibre who have volunteered to handle the campaign, and their past success is a guarantee that the full amount of bonds offered will be sold before June 15.

The continued unrest in Petrograd was responsible for a decline in the Russian Government 5½s and 6½s to a new low record, at which prices they yield better than 16 per cent. The weakness of these securities is undoubtedly due more to the fact that there has been no support of any kind in the market than to any serious consideration of the possibility of the Russian Government's failing to meet interest payments on maturity of these bonds. It is inconceivable that the new Government, no matter how constituted, will make the supreme economic blunder of failing in fulfillment of any of its external obligations.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

American Department Is Affected by Fears of New Taxes.

LONDON, May 14.—Money in demand. Discount rates steady. French and Russian Exchange rates are better, indicating a more favorable view taken of the outlook for the ruble.

The stock market maintains a quiet but steady tone, with a fair inquiry for gilt-edge and neutral bonds. Weakness, however, continued in Russian bonds and mines, though offerings were not large and prices closed harder for Central and South American issues. There was a good demand for rubber stocks.

The American department was affected by tax fears and closed easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61f. 50c. for cash. Exchange on London, 27f. 18c. Five per cent. loan, 87f. 70c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ....3 | Last 2¾
Low ....2½ | Renewals 3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL. | ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4¾@5 | Sixty days ....
Ninety days....4¾@5 | Ninety days 3
Four months....4¾@5 | Four months 5
Five months....4¾@5 | Five months 5
Six months....4¾@5 | Six months 5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3 60@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....3½@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days....4½@4¾
4 to 6 months....4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.73⅝	$4.73⅝	
Cables	4.76¼	4.75⅜	4.76¼	..
France—				
Demand	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	5.72⅜	5.72⅛	5.72⅛	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7545	4.75⅝
5.1825 Paris	5.73½	5.72½
China—		
Hongkong	57.25	57.38½
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	91.62½	85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.65
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.03¼	7.02½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.87½	51.00
Yokohama	50.87½	51.00
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	50.12½	50.25
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.06¼
51.85 Russia	27.20	27.80
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.25	28.37½
Stockholm	29.87½	30.00
Christiania	29.25	29.37½
9.205 Spain	21.85	22.00
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.50	43.62½
32.44 Rio	26.62½	26.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.13	5.11½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅛	$4.69½	$4.71⅛	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $400,644,886; balance, $34,126,296; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,260,282; Federal Reserve credit balance, $231,238,527.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38d, unchanged; in New York, 74⅞c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 58c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,712,378	$186,316,277
Ord. internal rev.	22,242,748	384,916,918
Income tax	49,374,908	106,254,784
Miscellaneous	5,006,520	62,389,663
Total receipts	$84,338,553	$719,846,624
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse.	32,125,081	
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		
Excess of total recpts. over total disburse.	105,258,757	23,484,484
Expenditures	52,211,462	845,489,729

344,436.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1917, as reported to Post Office Department, was 344,436 copies.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1917.

Day's sales	1917. 453,769	1916. 888,232	1915. 286,282
Year to date	68,854,756	64,124,367	47,830,958

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54½	57½	100	Acme Tea	55	55	55	55	+2
6¼	6⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	26⅝	100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
91	91½	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	91⅛	91⅝	91	91½	— ⅛
42⅜	43	2,500	Am. Can	41⅝	43	41⅜	42⅞	+ ⅛
103½	104¼	60	Am. Can pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
66	66¼	2,000	Am. Car & Fdry	65	66⅜	65	66¼	+ 1¼
92	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
12	12⅜	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
60⅝	61¼	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	60¾	61	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	300	Am. Linseed	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
57	57¼	300	Am. Linseed pf	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
67	67¼	2,000	Am. Locomotive	66	67⅜	65½	67¼	+ 1¼
8¼	8⅝	1,000	Am. Malting	9	9¼	8¼	8½	— ⅛
54½	54½	3,200	Am. Malting 1st pf	56	56	54	54½	+ 1½
98	98⅝	1,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	97⅜	98⅜	97⅜	98⅜	+ ⅜
98¼	99	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98¼	98¼	98⅛	98⅜	+ ⅛
98½	99	50	Do., odd lot	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ⅛
58½	59	400	Am. Steel Fdries	58⅜	58⅞	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
110¾	111	700	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110¾	110	110⅝	+ ⅜
117	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
118¾	119	1,600	Am. Tel. & Tel	118½	118⅞	117⅞	118⅝	+ ⅝
190	195	100	Am. Tobacco	193	195	193	193	+2
39½	40¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	40	40	40	40	..
29¾	31	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
63	65	400	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	63¼	63¼	63	63	..
77⅞	78	9,000	Anaconda Copper	77⅞	78⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
57	65	100	Associated Oil	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ 5
99	100	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
96½	97⅛	10	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	96½	96¾	96½	96⅝	..
108¾	110	100	Atlantic Coast Line	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅜
102½	103	7,000	At. Gulf & West. I	98¼	102¾	98¼	102¾	+ ⅜
56¼	56¾	9,900	Baldwin Loco	54½	57	53¾	56¾	+2⅜
99	99½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	99	99	99	99	— ½
1⅛	1⅛	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	68⅞	69¼	68¼	69	..
1	1⅛	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
120½	121	100	Bethlehem Steel	131	131	131	131	+6
122⅝	123	16,900	Beth.S.class B certs	122	123½	121½	122⅝	+ 1
121	125	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	121	121	121	121	+ 1
57	58	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	57⅜	58½	57	58½	+ ½
95	100	100	Brown Shoe pf	97	97	97	97	— ½
54	55¼	200	Burns Brothers	94	95	94	95	+ 1
42	45	200	Butte & Superior	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
18	18⅛	500	California Petrol	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
150	159½	1,900	Canadian Pacific	158	159	158	159	+ ⅛
84½	84¾	2,400	Central Leather Co	84	84	84	84	+ ⅛
153½	156	700	Cerro de Pasco	154⅜	155½	154	155	+ 1⅛
90¼	95	100	Chandler Motor	94	94	94	94	— 2
56¼	56⅝	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	58	55¾	56	..
104½	105⅞	200	Chi. Great Western	104¾	105⅜	104¾	105⅜	+ ½
29¼	29½	500	Chi. Great West. pf	29½	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
71⅞	72¼	6,900	Chi., Mil & St. P	71½	72¾	71½	72¾	+ ⅝
112	114	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	112	112	112	112	+ ¼
109¾	110	800	Chi. & Northwest	109¾	110	109¾	110	+1⅛
140	40½	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.cfs.of d.pd	40	40	40	40	+ ½
31⅝	32	700	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	31½	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ½
76½	77¼	200	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. w. i.	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
66	66¾	1,200	Chi., St. P. c. pf. w. i.	66	66¾	66	66¾	+ ⅝
21¼	21½	4,100	Chile Copper	21¼	21½	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅛
53¼	53¾	800	Chino Copper	53½	54	53¼	53¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	48	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅛
38½	38¾	800	Columbia Gas & El	38¼	39	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
105¼	106	1,100	Consolidated Gas	106¼	106¼	104¾	105⅝	+ ⅛
91¼	94	100	Continental Can	93¼	94	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
24½	24¾	3,700	Corn Products Ref	24½	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
100¾	100⅞	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
67	67⅛	57,100	Crucible Steel	65¾	67⅝	65½	67	+ 1½
89	91	3,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	42½	43	41½	42⅜	+ ¼
200	300	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ¾
99⅝	100	200	Deere & Co. pf	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	+ 1½
114	114½	1,800	Delaware & Hud	112½	114½	112	114½	+ 1½
206	215	100	Del., Lack. & West	215	215	215	215	— 8½
26	28	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27	27	27	27	..
13½	14¼	400	Detroit & Mack. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
12	13	200	Distillers' Secur	14	14	14	14	+ ½
65	69	200	Dome Mines	12	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	23⅞	9,000	Driggs-Seabury	68	68	67	67	—3½
35¼	35½	2,800	Erie	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	1,000	Erie 1st pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
26⅝	28	1,000	Erie 2d pf	28	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
153	154⅝	1,200	General Electric	154	154	154	154	—1½
488⅞	497⅝	200	Gen. Motors temp. cfs	105¾	108	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
104¾	105½	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
114¼	114⅝	2,500	Great Northern pf	105	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
40⅞	41¼	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
121	123	100	Greene-Cananea	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
110	110	100	Gulf States Steel	121	123	121	122	+2
100¾	102	200	Gulf States Steel 1st pf	107	107	107	107	—1
54⅞	55	7,500	Illinois Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
9⅝	10	100	Inspiration Copper	55⅜	55⅝	54⅝	55	..
56	56⅜	1,200	Interboro Consol	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
49½	51	100	Interboro Con. pf	55¾	56	55¾	56	+2¾
109½	111	100	Int. Agricultural pf	40	49	49	49	..
76	80	100	Int. Harvester N.J	109	109	109	109	..
27¼	27½	11,000	Int. Harvester Corp	76	78	76	78	+1
79⅝	80	20,500	Int. Mer. Marine	27¼	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅜
40¼	40¼	3,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78⅝	80¼	78¼	79⅝	+1¼
36⅞	37	1,000	Int. Nickel x d	39¾	40¼	39¾	40⅛	+ ½
97	97½	400	Int. Paper	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
44⅝	45	2,300	Int. P. pf. ctf. of dep	96¼	97½	96¼	97½	+1¾
85	86⅜	9,600	Kennecott Copper	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	18	100	Lackawanna Steel	85	86¼	84	86¼	+1¼
60¼	61	2,200	Lee Rubber & Tire	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
39½	40½	200	Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝	60	60⅛	— ⅛
50½	51	600	Long Island	40	40	40	40	—1½
31	31⅞	300	Louis. & Nash	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
88	88¼	2,000	Maxwell Motors	120	121	120	121	+1
38⅝	39	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	50	51	50	51	+1
57	57¼	7,400	Mexican Petroleum	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
16	20	45	Miami Copper	87⅝	88¼	87⅜	88¼	+ ¾
5¼	5⅝	1,100	Midvale Steel	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
5	5½	2,200	Minn. & St. L. new	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	+1
24⅝	26	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
95	98	400	Mo. Pacific t r	5¼	5½	5	5⅛	— ⅛
30½	31	400	Mo. Pacific w i	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	..
23⅜	23½	500	Montana Power	25¾	26⅛	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
134	136	100	Nat. Enameling & Stp	94	94¼	94	94¼	+ ⅛
87⅛	87⅝	4,000	Nevada Con. Cop	30⅝	31	30⅝	31	+1⅛
87¼	87⅝	100	N. Y. Air Brake	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
38	39	300	N. Y. Central	135	135	135	135	— ¼
119¼	119⅝	700	N. Y. N. H. & H	87¼	87¾	86½	87¼	— ¼
100	101	4,800	Norfolk & West.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
128¾	129	2,800	Northern Pacific	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
45	46	265	Ohio Cities Gas	119½	119½	118¾	119½	+ ⅝
67⅝	69	700	Ohio Fuel Supply	100	100⅛	99	100⅛	+ ⅝
89½	90	500	Ontario Mining	127½	128⅞	127	128⅞	+ ¾
20½	22	400	Owens Bottle Mach	46	46	46	46	..
25	30	50	Pacific Mail	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
2⅝	3	2,750	Pacific Tel. & Tel	89	89½	89	89¼	+ ⅛
25	33	5,300	Penn. R. R.	20¾	22	20¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
32	33	6,900	People's Gas, Chi	25	25	25	25	..
51	52	200	Pere Marquette	52	52	51⅝	51⅞	..
17	17½	1,700	Pere Marq. prior pf	17	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
53⅛	54	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
4¾	5	1,000	Pitts. & West Va	53⅜	53⅜	53½	53⅜	+ ⅛
24	24½	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅝
153¼	154	1,000	Pressed Steel Car	24	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅝
72¼	73	500	Pullman Co	153¼	153¼	153¼	153¼	+ ⅜
143	145	5,300	Railway Steel Sp	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¾	+ ⅝
47⅝	48	6,900	Ray Con. Copper	144	145	143½	144	+ ¾
28⅝	28⅞	200	Reading	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	200	Reading 2d pf	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
41	41	10,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅛
80¼	81	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	41	41	41	41	+ ⅛
101¾	102	100	Royal Dutch N Y	80¼	81½	80¼	81½	+ 1⅜
60⅞	61	200	St. Louis & San F	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾	+ ⅛
17	17	300	Saxon Motor	60⅞	61½	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
44	44	300	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	1,500	Seab. Air Line pf	44	44	44	44	..
26⅜	28⅜	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
166	168	1,600	Shattuck-Arizona	28⅜	29⅜	26	26	—2
24⅝	25	5,600	Sinclair Oil & Ref	167	168	167	168	—1
51½	51¾	600	Sloss-S. Steel & I	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
48	50	1,800	Southern Pacific	51¼	51¾	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅛
90¾	91⅝	4,800	Southern Railway	49	50	49	50	+1
24¼	24⅝	810	Southern Ry. pf	90¾	91⅝	90¾	91	+ ¼
52½	52¾	5,600	Studebaker Co	24¼	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
87	88¼	2,600	Superior Steel	52½	52¾	52	52¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	200	Tenn. C. & C	87	88¼	87	87⅜	+ ¼
16	16	1,500	Texas Co	34⅜	34⅝	34½	36½	+2¾
204	205	1,500	Third Avenue	16	16	16	16	+ ¼
19¼	19¼	400	Tobacco Products	204	205	204	205	+1½
51½	52	100	Twin City R. T	19¼	19¼	18¾	19	— ⅜
115¼	115¼	300	Underw. Typew. pf	51½	52	51½	52	— ⅛
133	133½	3,900	Union Pacific	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
77⅝	77⅝	100	Union Pacific pf	115	115	115	115	+ 2½
41½	41¾	100	United Alloy Steel	132¼	133½	132¼	133¼	+ ⅜
94	94	600	United Cigar Stores	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅛
96	96½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅜
19¼	19½	100	U. S. Express	96	96½	96	96½	— ½
18	18	21,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	19¼	19½	19¼	19¾	+ ½
121	123¼	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	18	18	18	18	..
11¼	11¾	200	U. S. Rubber	120¾	123¼	120¾	123	+2
54¼	54¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
106⅜	106⅝	100,900	U. S. Steel	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¼	..
115⅞	117¼	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝	+ ¼
117	117¼	7,000	Utah Copper	115⅞	117¼	115⅞	117¼	+1½
112⅜	113⅜	100	Utah Securities	117	117¼	117	117	+ ½
18½	18⅞	4,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	112⅜	113⅜	112⅜	113	+ ½
42½	42⅝	100	Wabash	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
11	11	500	Wabash pf. A	42½	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	45⅝	300	Wabash pf. B	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
23⅞	23⅞	100	Western Pacific	45⅜	45⅝	45½	45¼	— ¼
13	13	100	Western Pac. pf	23⅞	23⅞	23½	23½	..
40	42	50	Western Union Tel	13	13	13	13	..
91¼	92	4,400	Westingh. E. & M	40	40	40	40	..
48¼	48⅝	500	Wheeling & L. E	46¾	48⅜	46¾	48⅜	+1⅜
13¼	14	500	White Motors	13¾	14	13½	14	..
44⅜	45	400	Wilson & Co	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	3,500	Willys-Overland	71	71⅝	71	71⅝	+ ⅛
48½	49	500	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28½	28¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
124	125¾	300	Woolw., (F.W.) Co	46⅛	48⅜	46¾	48⅜	—2½
24½	25⅜	100	Worthington Pump	123	123½	123	123¼	+1¼
				24½	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen.Gov. Dis.		Dec. 15,'17	99⅝	100¼	5.90
Argen. Gov.		May 15,'20	98	99	6.60
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100	5.00
City of Mont.	6	Dec., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.80
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98½	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98	98¾	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	99⅞	100¼	4.60
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.80
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	99	99⅜	6.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'17	100	101	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'20	101	103	5.30
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	99¾	
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	98½	100	
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98¼	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Gov. of France	5	15 yr. of 1916	148	152	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	85	88	19.00
Do rubles.	5½	Feb. 14,'26	248	250	
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100¼	4.90
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.45
Am. F. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.15
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	98	98¾	5.00
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac. T.		June, 1921	101¼	102	5.40
Beth. St. Corp.	5	Feb. 15,'19	97⅛	98

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ADVOCATE FEDERAL INCORPORATION ACT

Committee of National Association of Manufacturers Calls It Admitted Need.

ANNUAL CONVENTION BEGINS

Eight-Hour Legislation and State Health Insurance Condemned —Will Offer War Aid.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers, which members call the "war convention," opened yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. While the several hundred delegates, who represent billions of dollars invested in the industries of the country, will dispose of much routine business, the principal part of their attention will be given to consideration of the relation of manufacturers to the war, and it is expected that the convention will adopt definite measures for co-operation with the Government, possibly through the Council of National Defense. The voluntary conscription of industrial resources will be the general topic of discussion by speakers representing the Government and the association.

Just before the opening of the meeting, George Pope of the Walker & Barkman Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., the President of the association, said that, in his opinion, the United States was "in excellent condition to meet the abnormal demands of war upon capital and industry and the manufacturers would perform patriotically any service possible to them." This seemed to be the view of most of the members of the association present.

The subject of the war will occupy most of the time of the convention today and tomorrow, the remaining days of the meeting. The session yesterday was devoted to the reading of reports by special committees, and in these there were several features of public interest.

The report of the Committee on Interstate Commerce and Federal Incorporation opened with a discussion of the Adamson eight-hour law, which it said had been passed "under circumstances reflecting grave insult to our law-making body." A point made in the report was that the law "marked the beginning of a new conception of the powers of Congress with respect to interstate commerce," and from this developed the recommendation that, as nearly all manufacturing concerns of considerable size did interstate business, the next step in the direction taken by the Adamson law was extension of the jurisdiction of Congress over the manufacturing industry. The report regarded the Adamson law, in company with "practically all of the decisions of the Supreme Court for the last ten years" and "practically all legislation by Congress in a similar period," as definitely establishing "a trend toward federalization."

Asks Federal Incorporation.

"It seems clear to your committee," the report continued, "that the logical outcome of our federalized habits is the establishment by Congress of an enabling act whereby Federal incorporation may become a reality. World conditions, as a result of the war, have knit us closely together as a nation. Sectionalism must of necessity give way to nationalism. A Federal Incorporation act is no longer debatable. It is a national necessity. No valid argument can be urged against its adoption."

The attitude of the manufacturers in accepting conditions and planning to make the best of them, as reflected in the report of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, was even more markedly revealed in that part of the report of the Committee on Industrial Betterment dealing with the minimum wage for women and minors. In past conventions committee reports have condemned any establishment of a minimum wage, but the section of yesterday's report dealing with the subject, which was prepared by A. Parker Nevin, general counsel of the association, said:

"We may expect that within a few years nearly all of the States of the Union will have enacted minimum wage laws similar to those already in existence. The historic principle of the freedom of contract is materially limited by this new method of legislative wage standards. The principle urged by the proponents of minimum wage, namely, that minors and women, because of physical characteristics, are in theory wards of the State and require and deserve the protection of the State, is now established judicial doctrine."

The report maintained that the minimum wage meant "new standards of wage determinations" and "the lessening of the right of property." Continuing the report put several questions concerning the possible effect of the minimum wage on the cost of living, the tariff, and foreign trade, and concluded thus: "These and other intricate questions must be intelligently faced by all employers of minors and women in this country."

State Health Insurance Opposed.

The Committee on Industrial Betterment has not yet accepted as inevitable old age pensions, the eight-hour day, and compulsory health insurance. Concerning the last, the report put the committee on record as indorsing "co-operative effort" by employes to insure themselves against sickness, and as "not convinced that the creation, establishment, and operation of a State-governed system of compulsory insurance is either necessary, wise, or desirable."

The committee's opinion on old-age pensions was expressed in the following paragraph:

"We believe that evidence is lacking to prove a present necessity for the enactment of old-age pension legislation for the civil population, and we further believe that it is the moral responsibility of the private employer to encourage, assist, and inspire his employes with the importance and necessity of ways and means for making provision for the contingencies of life, including old age."

Concerning hours of labor, the report said: "A shorter work day should come through regard to conditions surrounding individual industries rather than by arbitrary legislation." It presented the results of a questionnaire on the subject of the eight-hour day which showed that of employers in thirty-two States, 10 per cent. favored the eight-hour day, 9 per cent. favored it if it were made universal, 67 per cent. opposed it, 6 per cent. thought it feasible but not desirable, and 8 per cent. were noncommittal.

Union Label Tactics Denounced.

The Committee on the Union Label reported that the American Federation of Labor had made "great effort to force the union label upon the public but had failed," and then went into a discussion of the federation's campaign, which was referred to as an "attack." This attack, it was said, was "against the unionist," against the manufacturer and the merchant" and "against the general public—especially the American women."

The unionist was "played upon," said the report, by attempts "to delude him into believing" that union-made goods were superior to all others and by appeals to his loyalty.

But the union laborer had found out, the report asserted, that union-made goods were no better, but simply higher in price, than others, and that they were not made in shops where sanitary conditions were above the average.

Agents of the American Federation of Labor had approached merchants, said the report, "by adroitly proclaiming the mythical buying power and class loyalty of the union," and by attempting "to frighten or cajole the victim into stocking his shelves with union-labelled goods," which were "white elephants."

Labor Campaign Among Women.

Failing to win union men, manufacturers or merchants, the federation turned its attention to women, the report said. In this "attack" the federation "made two appropriations amounting to $1,000 to women's associations for publicity purposes, and is spreading the old, exhausted story of superior conditions in union shops."

"The sympathy of the American woman is easily aroused, but so is her sense of fair play," continued the report. "Once she discovers that she has been imposed upon, that her unfamiliarity with general manufacturing conditions has been capitalized for the federation's selfish ends, we can be sure that these attempts at deception will cease. Meanwhile it is our duty as American manufacturers to do all in our power to prevent organized labor from victimizing the women of America by its carefully planned distortion of facts calculated to play upon her ready sympathies."

In concluding, the committee advised the members of the association to be prepared when they encountered the work of agents of the federation, "to prove that a union label is but a union libel."

Other reports by committees on Health and Safety, Bankruptcy, Patents, Uniform State Laws, and Industrial Education were read.

The convention will resume its session at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Addresses will be delivered by H. Parker Willis of the Federal Reserve Board, Frederick J. Koster, President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and James A. Emery. An exhibit devoted to industrial preparedness was opened in connection with the convention.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 14.—Forty-four new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,169,100, were chartered today. They include:

C. H. Oliver Co., Inc., Plattsburg, insurance and realty, $15,000; C. H. and A. E. Oliver, E. D. Ryan, Plattsburg.

Artistic Wire Forming Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture sliding wire chain, hangers, garment hangers, &c., $10,000; L. Schoenfeld, G. Schanoff, M. Altman, 2,647 Broadway.

Myron B. Rice, Inc., Manhattan, theatrical, $15,000; P. Knit, J. F. McMahon, M. E. Rice, 231 West 96th St.

T. & R. Dental Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, dental outfits and supplies, $5,000; S. E. and N. Toll, D. Ross, 1,294 Washington Av., Bronx.

S. Caccianino, Inc., Manhattan, deal in silks, raw and manufactured, $200,000; S. Wenger, P. Askenasy, S. Caccianino, 81 Liberty St.

Paris Machine Corp., Manhattan, mechanical engineers, toolmakers, brass founders, $50,000; H. Ellis, N. Sanders, R. Loudon, 2 Rector St.

Hector J. Tilley & Co., Inc., Manhattan, importers and exporters, charterers and general merchants, $50,000; H. J. Tilley, B. Lockwood, F. A. Gaynor, 43 Cedar St.

Thompson, Conklin & Co., Inc., Manhattan, general merchandise and brokerage, $40,000; E. G. Garza, L. K. Martus, F. Swiryn, 60 Wall St.

Produce Buying Associates, Inc., Brooklyn, buying and selling produce, $7,500; E. Scaramellino, S. Ruggiero, S. Loschiavo, 286 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bradford, Hillock & Co., Inc., Cortland, manufacture goods, wares, and merchandise, $9,000; W. J. Bradford, J. B. Owen, J. H. Hillock, Cortland.

The A. W. Hoppenstedt Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, consulting analytical and research laboratory, $40,000; F. M. Loveland, A. W., and E. H. Hoppenstedt, Buffalo.

Williams Steel Wheel & Rim Co., Inc., Utica, manufacture bicycles, auto parts, electrical motors, $30,000; C. B. Williams, C. F. Menge, H. D. Williams, Utica.

Lincoln Finance Corp., Manhattan, deal in real and personal property, $30,000; E. Goddi, G. R. Schlusing, M. Gomprecht, 1,360 St. Nicholas Av.

Henry Isaacs, Inc., Manhattan, shoes, hosiery, underwear, clothing, $50,000; H. A. Rosenberg, H., and S. Isaacs, 19 Cedar St.

Oroweo Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate agency, manage hotels, &c., $100,000; R. W. Scott, P. M. Reynolds, R. A. Eldridge, 52 W. 52 St.

Lipman & Myers, Inc., Manhattan, furs, hats, textiles, and novelties, $100,000; A. Lipman, J. and D. S. Myers, 16 E. 96 St.

Alfredo Deleon & Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in hypodermic needles, thermometers, $8,000; W. Levi, A. Hoffheimer, S. G. Lockwood, 217 B'way.

Pulaski Realty Corp., Brooklyn, general real estate agency, $50,000; J. B. Summerfield, W. Haviland, C. A. Lewis, 51 Broad St.

Slovak Mercantile Co., Inc., Johnstown, deal in meats and food products, $5,000; A. Burda, T. Ondriesky, M. Jarovic, Johnstown.

Martha Washington Laundry, Inc., Buffalo, $40,000; J. F. Feely, E. S. Stengel, J. L. Kinney, Buffalo.

Morley Hotel, Inc., Gloversville, hotel restaurants, cafes, $50,000; S. Ballin, W. B. Dunlap, J. L. Hees, Gloversville.

American Wall Pocket Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, manufacture paper and pasteboard wall pockets, $40,000; F. J. Offermann, E. Frey, E. B. McIntyre, Buffalo.

The Puccia & Leon Fruit and Produce Co., Inc., Rochester, wholesale groceries and fruit, $5,000; V. J. Leon, A. Puccia, F. Lacklusa, Rochester.

Sander Manufacturing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, general contractors and cabinetmakers, $6,000; C. Sander, F. J. and M. Kruse, 163 Heyward St., Brooklyn.

West Farms Co-operative Society, Inc., Bronx, general producing and merchandise business, co-operative plan in farm and food supplies, $10,000; P. C. Baresel, A. Brewer, J. H. Leithead, 2,114 Daly Av.

The Times Square Furnishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, haberdashers, millinery, men's furnishings, $5,000; H. Friedman, S. E. Ginsburg, H. S. Hechheimer, 220 West 42d St.

Benzo Chemical Co., Inc., Manhattan, chemicals and drugs, $5,000; S. H. Schwarz, M. Kraus, S. B. Neuberger, 115 Broadway.

Iron Age Publishing Co., Inc., Manhattan, general publishing business, $10,000; H. J. Redfield, F. T. Loudenbeck, E. M. Corey, 248 West 39th St.

Whelan Bros., Inc., Manhattan, stocks and bonds, 100 shares no par value, active capital $5,000; R. A. Pryor, Jr., G. B. Hayes, W. D. l'Huillier, 42 Broadway.

Texas Star Trucking Co., Inc., Manhattan, trucking, $5,000; I. A. Ginsky, H. and M. Chiporney, 17 Grafton St.

The Architectural & Building Press, Inc., Manhattan, general publishing business, $10,000; H. J. Redfield, F. T. Loudenbeck, E. M. Corey, 248 West 39th St.

Capital increases: The Brodkin Hat Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; Metro Pictures Corp., Manhattan, $400,000 to $2,600,000; Braas Bros.' Co., Niagara Falls, $10,000 to $50,000; E. J. Wile & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $400,000; Anton Scholl & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $50,000.

Reductions of capital: Mackenzie & Co., Yonkers, from $50,000 to $15,000; Moore Street Stores, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $500.

Authorizations: Star Shipping Co., Inc., Delaware, ocean commerce, $100,000; representative, A. H. Asplund, 154 Nassau St. Russian-American Sales Corp., Inc., New Jersey, importers and exporters, $100,000; representative, E. M. De Sherbinin, 1 Madison Av. Advance Felt Specialty & Cutting Co., Inc., Illinois, felts and felt machinery, $2,500; representative, V. R. Shattuck, Fifth Avenue Building. Brown Letters, Inc., Massachusetts, news letters and information, $30,000; representative, John Symmes, 103 Park Av.

Dissolutions: J. M. Jacobs Co., Inc., Manhattan; the Hilton Store of Yonkers, Inc.; Walter Daniels, Inc., Manhattan; Chesters-Ohloff-Hershenstein Co., Manhattan; Electrical Testing Laboratory of New York, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 14.—Charters filed: Federal Shipbuilding Corp., to build, fit out, and repair any and all boats, vessels, &c., $5,000,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

Far Island Producing and Refining Corp., to carry on business of an oil and gas company, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Caddo Oil Co., to lease, own, and dispose of oils, gas, &c., $500,000; Arthur W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, Harry B. Davis, all of New York.

The Capital Photoplay Co., to produce, buy, and sell photoplays, $100,000; W. M. Waterbury, Brooklyn; Alfred Hack, William Walch, all of New York.

Herman Smith & Co., to engage in farming operations of all kinds, $20,000; Arthur L. Rosenfeld, W. N. Doheney, Nathan Ballon, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 14.—Charters filed: D. Rosenblum Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $50,000; Davis Rosenblum, Alexander Abrash, Paulen Rosenblum, Mollie Abrash, Paterson.

John Hintelmann, Inc., Rumson, Monmouth Co., to conduct business of dry goods merchants, furriers, hosiery, and cloth manufacturers, $50,000; Paul Hintelmann, Marguerithe Hintelmann, William Hintelmann Rumson; Alfred J. Hintelmann, Lakewood.

City Star Silk Co., Paterson, to manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and other textiles, $10,000; E. D. Canova, Clotilde Canova, Freda Long, Paterson, N. J.

E. A. McFadden Drug Co., Hackensack, chemists and druggists, $25,000; Laura A. McFadden, Jean L. Bishop, W. Carl Waggoner, Hackensack; Claire E. Meyers, New York.

Port Johnston Dry Dock Co., Bayonne, to build, repair, and operate ships, vessels, and boats, $20,000; Theodore C. Ballow, Richard B. Rodermond, Henry J. Rodermond, Newark.

Blackstone Co., Jersey City, to manufacture and sell bituminous concrete materials, $500,000; C. H. Jarvis, F. L. Nieser, John R. Turner, Jersey City.

Pittsfield Machine & Tool Co., East Orange, to manufacture and deal in tools and machinery, $5,000; Harry H. Picking, Charles O. Geyer, Gordon Grand, East Orange.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market on Monday was in a state of the greatest confusion. Following its action on Saturday, when further operations in May wheat were eliminated, the Chicago Board of Trade passed a resolution prohibiting all new buying of July and September for two days, and forbade all operations in these positions above the closing level of Saturday. Final quotations were 16 to 17c below the final of last week. The very unusual and drastic action of the Chicago Board was in the form of a heroic effort to extricate the market from a situation which is without precedent. The cash situation is strong, and quotations in the local market were entirely nominal.

RYE.—Market strong; No. 2 Western, $2.50, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
July	2.72	2.52	2.69	2.78	1.10⅜
September	2.44	2.23	2.28	2.45	1.10⅛

CORN.

With all operations in May discontinued by official order in Chicago, the action of the corn market yesterday was very similar to that of wheat under corresponding circumstances on Saturday. Traders having a hedge or spreading interest hastened to transfer their commitments to later deliveries, and the result was a new high level all around, with July up to $1.00¼ and September to $1.54 or 10 to 12 cents above Saturday's close. Opening transactions in September ranged all the way from $1.42 to $1.52. Later in the day considerable realizing took place under which part of the advance was lost, but the close was still 7 to 8½c higher. The visible supply decreased 1,055,000 bushels and is now 4,470,000 bushels against 18,609,000 bushels last year. The weather was fine for all field work, and the planting of the season is now in progress. Locally No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.78½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	1.60¼	1.50	1.56½	1.49¾	74
September	1.54	1.42	2.50½	1.42	73

OATS.

The oats market followed corn mostly. May oats were eliminated entirely from trade and the later positions sold up 5 to 6c a bushel on heavy buying in consequence. Then declined sharply, closing 1¼ to 2½c net higher. Western crop advices were generally favorable. Cash oats locally were quoted as follows: Standard, 79¼@80c; No. 2 white, 80c; No. 3 white, 79@79¼c; No. 4 white, 78½@79c; fancy clipped white, 82½c; ordinary clipped white, 80¼@81c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
July	73¼	67⅜	68¾	67½	42¾
September	.64	57¾	60	58	39¾

PROVISIONS.

The provisions market was very strong again, reaching new high limits, in sympathy with hogs, which also made new records. The big upturn in coarse grains had an influence on the market, but there was a little selling in the afternoon, which checked the advance, and the close was a shade under the top point of the day. Receipts at all points were 125,000 hogs, of which Chicago had 39,000, Kansas City 10,000, and Omaha 5,000. Chicago expected 16,000 hogs Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
July	23.02	22.52	22.92	22.50	12.87
September	23.15	22.65	22.95	22.62	13.00
Ribs—					
July	21.25	20.90	21.00	20.82	12.77
September	21.40	21.10	21.15	20.97	12.87
Pork—					
July	39.75	38.90	39.10	39.00	23.75
September	..	..	..	..	23.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records were made in the market for cottonseed oil, and, while closing prices were slightly below the highest, they were 28 to 41c net higher. Total sales were 48,900 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	16.25@	16.00
May	..	..	16.40@16.70	16.10
June	..	..	16.50@16.70	16.30
July	16.75	16.51	16.70@16.71	16.45
August	16.78	16.63	16.70@16.72	16.46
September	16.77	16.61	16.72@16.73	16.49
October	16.70	16.54	16.68@16.68	16.39
November	16.31	16.00	16.30@16.32	15.93
December	16.30	16.05	16.30@16.31	15.89

COFFEE.

After a fairly steady early session, coffee futures turned easier under selling which seemed to come chiefly from trade sources, and closed at a net decline of 3 to 9 points. Sales were reported of 45,000 bags. The market was very quiet at the start and after opening 2 points lower to 2 points higher active months sold 1 to 5 points above Saturday's closing figures on scattered covering. The spot market was nominally unchanged at 10¾ for Rio 7s and 10¾ for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.06@8.08	8.09
June	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.19
July	8.34	8.26	8.25@8.27	8.29
August	..	..	8.31@8.32	8.36
September	8.44	8.44	8.37@8.38	8.43
October	..	..	8.41@8.42	8.48
November	..	..	8.45@8.46	8.53
December	8.59	8.50	8.49@8.50	8.58
January	..	..	8.55@8.56	8.64
February	..	..	8.61@8.62	8.70
March	8.78	8.72	8.68@8.70	8.76
April	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.82

SUGAR.

Trading on the sugar futures exchange was irregular, and after opening 4 to 8 points lower, prices recovered part of the early loss due to a little covering, but late in the day reports of an easier spot market caused trade selling and values again sagged off. The close was 3 to 5 points net lower, with sales for the day 23,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.06	5.05	5.05@5.10	5.10
June	5.12	5.10	5.12@5.13	5.15
July	5.18	5.16	5.18@5.19	5.21
Aug.	5.17	5.17	5.20@5.22	5.24
Sept.	5.25	5.19	5.23@5.24	5.28
Oct.	5.20	5.15	5.17@5.18	5.20
Nov.	5.17	5.15	5.16@5.17	5.20
Dec.	4.90	4.87	4.91@4.94	4.95
Jan.	..	..	4.86@4.89	4.70
Feb.	4.80	4.80	4.80@4.83	4.84
March	..	..	4.42@4.43	4.46

No changes occurred in refined sugar prices, nor was there any improvement in the demand, with refiners who were accepting business still doing so in a restricted way. Prices ranged from 7.60 to 8.50 for fine granulated.

The local market for raw sugar was weak, and prices were ⅛c lower. There were sales early of 7,000 bags of Cubas for prompt shipment to a refiner at 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.14 for centrifugal, and at the close 11,000 bags more were sold at 5 7-16c for prompt shipment, equal to 6.08 for centrifugal and 3.20 for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,619 packages. Prices eased off about ½c on the top grades of fresh creamery, but at the reduced figures buyers took hold a little better. Renovated is weaker, but ladles and packing stock are still sparingly offered and feeling steady. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 83½@89c; extras, (92 score,) 88c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 86½@87¼c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 85@86c; thirds, 84@84½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 36@39¼c; extras, 88½c; firsts, 87@88c; seconds, 85½@86½c; creamery, held, common to choice, 34@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 87½@88c; good to prime, 85½@87c; common to fair, 83@85c; renovated, extras, 86@86½c; firsts, 85@85½c; lower grades, 82@84c; imitation creamery, firsts, 83@84c; ladles, current make, firsts, 82@82½c; seconds, 81½c; lower grades, 80½@81c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 81½@82c; No. 2, 81c; lower grades, 29½@80½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 28,047 cases. The market has a firm undertone on high-grade eggs, of which the supply is moderate, apart from the storage packing that is now still going chiefly to the warehouses. Seconds and lower grades are still in ample supply and freely offered, with values irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37c; storage packed, firsts, 36@36½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 34½@35¼c; seconds and lower grades, 31½@34c; dirties, No. 1, 33c; No. 2 and poorer, 31@32½c; checks, mixed colors, choice, dry, 31½@32c; under grades, 30@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36½@37c; ordinary to good, 35½@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@36½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 36½@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34½@36c. Duck Eggs—Baltimore, 38@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@38c; ordinary Southern and Far Southern, 30@34c. Goose Eggs—45@50c.

344,436.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1917, as reported to Post Office Department, was 344,436 copies.—Advt.

COTTON RISES AGAIN

Net Gain of 13 to 22 Points, Due to Scare of Shorts and Desire to Even Up Commitments.

Cotton prices advanced again yesterday. The buying movement which started toward the end of last week seemed to become more urgent and excited at the opening or the market yesterday owing to reports of further restrictions on grain trading in Chicago. July contracts sold up to 20.08c and October to 19.00c, making an advance of 80 to 113 points from the low levels of last Wednesday. More cotton came out at these prices, while demand tapered off and there were reactions of several points, although the final tone was steady, with the close still showing net advances of 13 to 22 points.

Local brokers were most generally inclined to attribute the advance to a scare of shorts and a desire to even up commitments while waiting for more settled general conditions. Support from Wall Street bulls probably helped the advance, but as soon as the demand from shorts tapered off the market became less active. The favorable detailed weather reports encouraged some selling for reaction on the afternoon setback, and July eased off from 20.05c to 19.84c, or back to within 14 points of Saturday's close, with last prices a shade up from the lowest on renewed covering.

Liverpool made a steady showing, but did not fully meet the local advance of Saturday, and views of the goods trade ranged from reports of huge Government orders to talk of a severe falling off in the ordinary demand. Higher temperatures were reported over the South, and the forecasts were considered generally favorable.

Th report of the Census Bureau showed domestic mill consumption of 552,303 bales lint and 69,236 bales linters for the month of April, compared with 531,714 and 71,516 last year. Stocks of lint cotton in manufacturing establishments at the end of April amounted to 2,032,255 bales, against 2,006,546 last year.

No exports were reported yesterday. The total for the season is now only 4,000 bales more than to the same date last year.

Yesterday's prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	20.18	19.90	19.98 Bid	19.85
June	..	..	19.90 Bid	19.76
July	20.08	19.84	19.85@19.88	19.70
August	..	..	19.70 Bid	19.53
September	..	..	19.40 Bid	19.28
October	19.50	19.23	19.31@19.32	19.09
November	..	..	19.33 Bid	19.12
December	19.50	19.34	19.40@19.41	19.18
January	19.60	19.38	19.43@19.44	19.22
March	19.78	19.60	19.67@19.69	19.36

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher at 20.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.80c; New Orleans, 19.75c; Savannah, 20¼c; Augusta, 20.06c; Memphis, 20c; Houston, 19.80c.

The day's statistics follow:

	Today.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	10,438	7,316	15,871
Exports	..	11,597	42,646
Port stocks	927,821	983,761	1,144,880
Interior receipts	7,531	13,508	7,722
Interior shipments	12,107	15,940	11,752
N. Y. arrivals	4,017	..	..
N. Y. stocks	54,093	52,514	157,707

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 8,000 bales. Imports, 5,000 bales, none American, Midupland, 12.89d. Futures opened steady, 11 to 18 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 16 to 20 points. May-June, 12.42d; July-August, 12.28d; October-November, 11.83d; January-February, 11.71d; March-April, 11.66d.

Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths quiet and firm.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

	1917.	Increase.
1st week May	$286,903	$11,705
July 1-May 7	5,906,507	680,845
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—		
1st week May	2,054,547	190,750
July 1-May 7	88,564,284	10,261,896
Mobile & Ohio:		
1st week May	244,486	11,149
July 1-May 7	10,650,970	655,140
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
1st week May	47,422	4,169
July 1-May 7	2,401,917	302,481
Toledo, St. Louis & Western:		
1st week May	106,048	*9,840
Jan. 1-May 7	2,196,077	251,908
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON—		

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
March gross	226,588	180,935	36,653
Net	29,624	41,548	*12,024
3 mos. gross	627,633	543,029	84,024

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for March—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
Gross	$1,581,484	$1,515,139	*$66,825
Net aft. tax & depr.	678,903	613,615	34,712
Total income	622,786	646,585	23,749
Sur. aft. chgs.	264,951	308,062	43,111
3 mos. gross	4,980,863	4,877,907	*102,956
Net aft. tax & depr.	1,924,982	2,148,721	223,739
Total income	2,021,849	2,299,182	277,333
Bal. aft. int.	1,026,657	1,321,977	295,320
Sur. aft. appor. of bond disc. & exp.	980,428	1,278,682	298,254

*Increase.

Miscellaneous.

Gulf States Steel Co. net operative income for April $291,940, increase of $102,987 over April, 1916. After allowing $81,819 for depreciation, reserves and taxes, &c., net income was $261,121. For the first four months of 1917 net operating income was $1,283,174, or an increase of $657,327 over the same period last year.

PACIFIC COAST CO—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
March gross	$360,327	$538,989	$178,662
Net	90,004	57,915	*32,089
9 mos. gross	4,842,069	5,480,176	638,107
Net	773,629	862,739	89,110

*Increase.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.50
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1917-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'29	4½@5	5.75	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.00	4.60
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.75	4.40
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.25	4.75
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Delaware & Hud.	1917-'22	4½	5.00	4.50
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'39	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.75	4.50
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.85	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	5.50	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Penn. Gen. Pwr.	1917-'23	4½@4¾	4.75	4.40
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'20	4½@5	5.50	4.75
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	5.25	4.75
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.50
South. Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.25	4.75

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.70	Iron Cap.	.16	.17
Amer Oil	.28	.30	Iron C pf.	.16	.17
Begole	.50	.70	Jer Verde	1⅝	1¾
Bay S Gas	.07	.08	La Rose	.43	.45
Bingham	10¾	11	Mex Met	.24	.27
Boston Ely	.60	.65	Majestic	.43	.45
Bost & M	.62	.64	Moj Tung	.38	.40
Bost Ariz	1⅝	2	New Doug	1⅝	1⅝
Boh

Wanted
American Steel Foundries 4s
American Vanadium
Batavia Rubber Com. & Pfd.
Federal Sugar Common
Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
Kansas City Railways 2nd 5s
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st & 2nd Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stks. & Bds.
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T. H. Symington Com. & Pfd.

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	99
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	99
3s, registered, 1918	99	101
3s, coupon, 1918	..	99
3s, registered, 1946	..	99
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99
4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
4s, coupon, 1925	106½	108
2s, Panama, 1938, reg	97½	99
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	99
3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Sat'r-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4½s	June, 1965	105½	106½	105⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	105½	106⅜	105⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	105⅛	106⅛	105
4½s	May, 1957	105⅛	106⅛	105
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1930-80	100¼	101¼	100¼
4½s	April, 1968	100⅝	101¼	100½
4½s	April, 1964	100⅜	101¼	101½
4½s	Mar., 1962	100⅜	101¼	100¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	100⅜	101	100¼
4s	May, 1959	99¼	100	99½
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅜	100	99½
4s	Nov., 1953	98⅜	99½	98½
4s	Nov., 1936	98¼	99¼	98½
4s	May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Sat'r-day. Bid.
4s	Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	..	..
3½s	Nov., 1954	86	88	86
3½s	May, 1954	86	88	86

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	4.00	4.15
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	3.75	4.15
4¼s	1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4¼s	1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
4¼s	1940-1953	4.25	4.15	4.25
3½s	1930-1939	4.25	4.15	4.25
3½s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05	4.20
3s	1928-1930	4.20	4.05	4.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common sold on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at 117⅛ in the late afternoon, its best price of the day. Its advance was one of the features of a strong closing for the general market. About 30,000 shares of Steel changed hands. The volume of dealings by commission houses was on a broad scale, with the business in odd lots large.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
230	Am. B. Sug.	91¾	90¾	91¾
150	Am. Can	43⅛	41¼	43⅛
290	Am. C. & F.	66⅛	65½	66⅛
850	Am. Loco.	67⅝	65⅞	67⅝
180	Am. S. & R.	98⅛	97½	98
20	Am. Zinc	30	30	30
1,100	Anac. Cop.	78⅝	77⅝	78⅛
10	A.,G.& W.I.	101	101	101
2,560	Bald. Loco.	56⅜	53⅞	56⅜
90	Balt. & Ohio	68⅞	68¼	68⅝
640	Beth.Steel	124⅜	121⅜	123⅛
10	B'klyn R. T.	57¼	57¼	57¼
50	Butte & Sup.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
560	Cent.Leather	84⅝	83¾	84
910	C.,M.& St.P.	72⅞	69⅞	72⅛
170	Chino Copper	54½	53⅜	54
110	Col. F. & I.	48	47½	48
20	Con. Gas	106½	105¾	106½
10	Colum. Gas	39	39	39
20	Corn Prod.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
3,980	Crucible St'l	67⅛	65½	67
150	CubaCaneSu.	42¾	41⅝	41⅝
60	Dist. Secur.	14	14	14
1,060	Erie	23¾	23¼	23¾
20	Gen. Motors	106¾	106¾	106¾
40	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
190	Inspir. Cop.	55½	55	55⅜
340	Int. Mer. M.	27⅜	27¼	27¼
1,490	Do pf	80½	79½	80
10	Interb. Con.	9¾	9¾	9¾
410	Kenne. Cop.	45	44¼	45
120	Lack. Steel	85⅞	84⅝	85⅞
20	Lehigh Val.	60½	60½	60½
670	Mex. Petrol.	88	87¾	88
20	Miami Cop.	39¼	38⅝	39¼
50	Midvale Steel	57	55½	55½
20	Nat. E. & S.	30¾	30¾	30¾
50	N. Y. Cent.	87⅜	86½	86½
20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	38½	38½	38½
140	Nor. Pacific	99½	99½	99½
120	Pennsylvania	52¾	51⅝	51⅝
40	Pitt.Coal tr.rc.	44½	44½	44½
50	Ray Con.	29½	29	29
1,530	Reading	87	85¾	85¾
450	Rep. I. & S.	81¾	80¼	81⅛
10	Sinclair Oil	51¾	51¾	51¾
20	So. Pacific	91½	91	91½
410	So. Railway	24⅝	24	24⅛
10	Do pf	52¾	52¾	52¾
450	Studebaker	88	87	87⅝
100	Third Av.	19¼	18	18
980	Union Pac.	133¾	132⅜	132⅝
1,940	U. S. Ind. A.	123½	120	123½
70	U. S. Rub.	54¾	54¼	54¼
29,560	U. S. Steel	117½	112⅜	113
780	Utah Copper	113½	112⅜	113
60	Va. CaroChem.	42¾	42¼	42¾
120	West.E.& M.	48⅝	48	48⅝

MINING STOCKS.

2,000	Atlanta	11	10½	10½
100	Belmont	3.80	3.90	3.90
1,000	Elkton	.07	.07	.07
400	Gold. Con.	.51	.51	.51
1,000	Gold. Mer.	.05¾	.05¾	.05½
1,750	Jumbo Ex.	.40	.38	.38
400	Midway	.15	.15	.15
175	Ton. Ext.	2.20	2.20	2.20
300	West End	.67	.67	.67

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	‡Aetna Expl.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
500	Am. Stores	36¼	35¾	36¼
400	Am. Vanadium	24	23¾	23¾
50	‡Carbon St'l	90	90	90
1,200	Carwen Steel	11⅝	11½	11½
300	‡Cen.Fdry.pf.	44	44	44
525	Char.Ir.of A.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
350	Do pf.	6¼	6	6¼
500	Chev. Motor	100	98	98
100	Curt.Aero.pf.	74	74	74
600	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅞	¾	¾
915	Emer. Phon.	7½	7	7
200	Ev.-Hean.pf.	22½	22½	22½
200	H. & B. Car.	36⅞	36½	36⅝
800	‡Int. Trading	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	‡ Do pf. w.i.	1	1	1
3,300	‡‡Jop.Ore Sp. (new)	17	15	17
1,000	‡Manati Min.	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝
163	‡Nat. Acme	33½	33⅛	33½
700	‡Nat.Conduit	32	31½	31½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

236	Ill.Pipe Line	225	223	225
169	Std. Oil,N.Y.	290	286	287

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

100	‡Atlantic Pet.	6	6	6
2,300	‡Barn'tO.&G.	2⅝	2½	2½
500	‡Con.Mex.Oil, (a pros.)	67	67	67
300	‡Condens&Co., (oil ref.)	12¼	12	12¼
500	‡Con. O.& G.	12	11½	12
800	‡ Do pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4,200	‡‡CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	35	33	35
400	‡ElkBas.Pet.	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
2,700	‡Elkland O.& G., (a pros.)	7	6	6¾
500	‡Esmeralda	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	‡Federal Oil	5½	5½	5½
400	‡Houston Oil	21½	21	21½
800	‡Inter.Petrol.	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,600	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
850	KeystoneCon.	6	5¾	6
500	‡‡Lost City	47	47	47
1,000	‡Merritt Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾
1,500	Met. Petrol.	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	‡‡MidwestOil	70	66	67
200	‡ Do pf	100	100	100
1,650	‡Midwest.ref.	125	118	118
4,000	‡Okla. Oil	..	7½	7½
1,300	‡Okla.O.pf.	70	69	70
1,800	Okla. P.C.R.	9¾	8¾	9¼
2,500	‡Omar O.&G.	42	38	42
1,100	Osage-Hom., (a pros.)	9	8¾	9
600	Penn. Gaso.	..	..	½
1,000	Rice Oil	9	8¾	9
1,000	‡Sapul. O. R.	9	8¾	9
11,700	Sequoy.O.&R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	‡SinclairGulf	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
500	Unit. Western	..	..	44
3,200	‡Utah Pet., (a pros.)	32	30	32
	100 VacuumG.&O.	¾	¾	¾
	910 ‡Victoria,new	9⅝	9	9⅝
1,800	‡W. St. Pet.	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Alaska-B. C. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,900	‡‡A. S. Cop.	41	40	40
2,300	‡‡Atlanta	10¼	10	10¼
4,200	‡Atlas	⅝	⅛	⅛
2,900	B. C. Co.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
2,200	Boston & M.	64	62	63
450	‡Brad. C. M.	¾	¾	¾
300	B. Cop. & Z.	1	1	1
4,300	‡‡Caledonia	59	57	57
300	Can. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,300	‡Coco R. M.	2	1¾	2
300	Con. Ariz. S.	2	1¾	2
500	Cresson C. G.	5¾	5½	5½
76,800	‡Emma Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	‡Gold. Con.	51	50	51
2,500	‡Green Mtn.	1	1	1
350	Hecla Min.	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Ins. N. Cop., (a pros.)	..	..	..
2,000	‡‡Ind. Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	Jerome V., (a pros)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,500	‡‡Jim Butler	78	71	72
1,500	Jose'g-K., (a pros)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	36	36	36
2,000	‡‡Kewanaa	13	12¾	13
1,000	La Con.	90	85	90
	900 ‡Magma	44	43¾	43¾
	100 Magma Cop.	44	43¾	43¾
	200 ‡‡Mag'e Cop.	21	21	21
5,500	‡Mag'e Cop.	83	83	83
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	19	18½	18½
	700 M. G. M. Co.	1	1	1
	200 ‡Milford Cp.	1	1	1
15,800	‡Monster Ch.	27	26	27
3,000	‡‡Mo'th Lode	27	27	27
900	‡‡Nan.Hanks Montana	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,800	‡Nat.Z.& L.	50	45	46
3,850	‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)	..	..	..
200	Nip. Min. C.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	‡Old Em. Le.	31	30	31
800	‡Ray Portld.	⅞	⅞	⅞
915	‡Red Wr. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250	‡Roch. Min.	67	66	67
500	‡Sac. Val. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡‡Saga.M.C.	12	12	12
1,000	‡San Toy.	12⅝	12	12
300	‡‡SandR.Dev.	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Seneca Cop.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Senerita Cp.	..	..	..
1,500	Silver Kg. of Arizona	..	..	..
100	Stan.Sil.-Ld.	..	..	..
2,000	Stewart	..	..	..
3,700	‡‡Success M.	37	35	35
4,600	‡‡Super. Min. (a pros.)	33	29	31
1,500	‡Ton. B.&G.	15	15	15
200	‡Ton. Belm't	4	4	4
3,000	Ton. Exten.	2¾	2½	2½
4,000	‡‡Troy Ariz.	30	29	30
1,900	Un. Cop. Min.	3	2¾	3
3,000	‡‡Un.Magma	34	32	32½
3,000	‡Un.Ver.Ext.	39	37	38½
300	United Verde	29	4¼	4¼
6,000	Utah N. M.	2¾	2	2
900	‡VerdeInsp.	72	72	72
1,500	W.Cnada Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,940	Wh.Cross C.	3	3	3
8,700	‡Yering M.C.	33	32	33

BONDS.

$1,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	91½	91½	91½
10,000	‡At. Ch. 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
10,000	‡Beth.St.5s 2-year notes	98	97⅞	98
90,000	‡Russ. Gov. new 5½s	80¾	79	81
125,000	‡Russ. Gov. 6½s	87¾	84	86

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Air Reduct'n.	70	72	70	72
Am. B. M.Co.	8	12	8	12
A.-Br.Mfg.pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug. Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cp.	47	48	47	48
Am. S. T. pf.	87	90	87	90
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Steel.	125	140	125	140
Am. W. Paper	3	3½	3	3½
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ordinary	12¾	19	12¾	19
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ord. Bearer	17⅛	18½	17⅛	18½
Can.Nat.Gas.	¼	½	¼	½
Cal. P. Corp.	35¾	36½	35¾	36¼
Can. Lt. & P.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
Central Fdry.	21	23	21	23
Cramp Ship.	88½	90	88½	90
Curtiss A.	22	25	22	25
Eastern Steel.	112	117	112	117
Emer. Motor.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	2¼
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo.Car	7	9	7	9
Hall Signal.	5¼	6½	5¼	6½
Do Dr.	12	14	12	14
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sugar.	42	45	44	47
Do pf.	100	102	100	102
Int. A. & F.	27	..	27	..
Interc. Rub.	10	10½	10	10¼
Kath.Brze.pf.	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Key. T. & R.	14¾	15½	14¾	15½
Kresge. new	100	110	100	110
Kresge.	10½	11½	10¼	11¼
Do pf.	11	11¾	11	11¾
Lake Tor. Pf.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8	9	8	9
L. Val. C. S.	85	90	88	90
Lima Loco.	50	54	50	54
Lukens Steel.	35	40	35	40
Do 1st pf.	100	101⅞	100	101⅞
Man. E. Sup.	42	46	42	46
Do pf.	94	99	94	99
Marconi of A.	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2¾
M. A. v. t. c.	81	86	81	86
Mitchell Mot.	46	52	46	52

INDUSTRIALS.—*Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans.	16	17	16	17
P. T. & M.Cp.	12	15	12	15
Pierce-Arrow.	38	40	38	40
Pierce-Ar. pf.	100	105	100	105
Pyrene Mfg.	10½	11½	10½	11½
Redden M. T.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Repub. Truck	70	72	70	72
Do pf.	94	95	94	96
Smith (A. O.)	32½	35	32½	35
Sm. (A.O.) pf.	93½	94½	93½	94½
St. Jos. Lead.	17½	18¼	17⅞	18¼
Todd Shipyds.	81	83½	81	83½
U. S. L. & H.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
U.S.L. & H.pf	2	5	2	5
Un. Paperbd.	27	30	27	30
W.-M. A. pf.	40	45	43	47

OIL STOCKS.

Alpha O. & G.	50	60	50	60
Am. Vent. Oil	18	23	18	23
Cont. Ref. pf.	9¾	11	9¾	11
Cr. S. Texas	1¾	2	1¾	2
Pierce Oil.	11½	12½	11¾	12¼
Savoy Oil.	8	10	7½	10
Tide Wat. Oil.	130	135	130	135
Utah Pet. Co.	30	32	30	32

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Mines.	⅞	1⅛	..	1⅛
Arizona C'f'ds	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Austin Amal.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Cop. M.	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Con. Homes'd.	¾	1	¾	1
Dun.-Ariz. C.	1	1	1	1
First Nat. C.	2	2¼	2	2
Gold. Merger.	5	8	5	6
Hargraves M.	11	13	11	13
Loma Prieta.	1	1¼	1	1¼
McKin.-Dar.	50	53	50	53
New Mines	⅝	1	⅞	1
O. C., n.-w. i.	⅞	1	⅞	1
Ray Hercules.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾
S. G. G. Min.	48	50	48	50
Silver Pick.	11	12	12	13
Unity G. M.	3	3½	3	3½
W. K. C. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2

BONDS.

Con. A. S. 5s.	49	52	49	52
Pierce Oil .. 8s	81	84	81	84

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
125	Cities Service	280	276	276	278
375	Cities Service pf.	86	85	85	86
50	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	90	95

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	22	24
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	78	81
American Cities	5	15
American Cities pf.	29	32
American Gas.	118	120
Am. Gas & Electric	128	131
Am. Gas. & Elec. pf.	49	50
Am. Light & Traction	309	311
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Am. Power & Light.	70	71
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	90
Am. Public Utilities	35	38
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	65	68
Am. W. W. & E.	6¾	8
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	26	30
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	76	80
Appalachian Power	5	7
Appalachian Power pf.	32	35
Carolina Power & Light.	33	37
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100
Cent. Miss. V. P. op. pf.	20	25
Central States Electric.	13	15
Central States El. pf.	73	76
Colorado Power	26	27
Colorado Power pf.	90	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	50	53
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	74	75
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83
Connecticut Power pf.	93	98
Consumers' Power pf.	98	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	90	93½
Duluth Edison pf.	82	86
Eastern Texas Electric.	78	83
Eastern Texas El. pf.	59	60
Electric B. & S. pf.	85	90
El Paso Electric.	105	110
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..
Electric Properties.	64	67
Empire Dis. Elec. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel.	99	100
Federal Light & Trac.	11	13
Federal Light & T. pf.	42	48
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	78	30
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	78	7½
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & Electric Sec. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	..	90
International Traction.	49	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42
Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Miss. River Power.	9	10
Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
New England Co.	32	55
New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	97	101
New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	65	69
New Eng. Power pf.	108	108
Northern Ohio Electric.	35	38
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	75	78
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North Ont. L. & P. pf.	55	90
Northern States Power.	89	91
Northern States P. pf.	97	98
Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Ozark Power & Water.	38	42
Pacific Gas & Electric.	56⅝	57
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Public Service Inv. pf.	80	84
Puget Sound Traction.	24	28
Republic Ry. & Light.	30	32
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	64	65
Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Southern Cal. Edison.	87	88
South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	107
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric.	11	12
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	33	37
Tampa Electric.	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	6	7
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	23	27
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Toledo Traction.	53	55
Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	94½
Tri. Gas & El. 1st pf.	65	73
United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
United Light & Rys.	39	41
United L. & R. 1st pf.	68	69
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14	15
Western Power pf.	54	55
Western Penn. pf.	106	107
Wisconsin Edison.	50	53
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102

Bonds.

Man. & S. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100	
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	72½	73½	
Miss. U. G. & E. 5s. '22	80	92	
Nat. Cond. & C. 6s. '27.	99	100	
Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s.	89½	92	
Nat. Sec. deb.	53	53	
Nat. Sec. Income.	14	14	
New. Cal. Elec. 6s. '46.	96	99	
New Eng. Pow. 5s. '51.	97	100	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s. '31	82	83	
Nor. States P. 6s. 1926.	98½	99½	
Nor. States P. 5s. 1941.	94	98½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	68	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s. 1939.	100¼	102	
O. & G. B. Ry.1st 5s.'28	94	97	
P.,G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s.'31	95	100	
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.	99	101	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s.	99	100	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.
Associated Press<Internat News Service.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
N Y & Bermudas Co<Mowinckle (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 823, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Chicago Flim Exch<Batt<Penn RR (4.)
Motion Pic Pat Co.<Shubert Theatrical Co<
Truesdale<Gen Flim.<Wadsworth.
Miles Bros<Motion<Tweedie Trading Co<
Picture Patents Co.<Baldwin Locomotive<Works.
Standard Film Exch<United Copper Sec Co<
same.<Amal Copper Co.
George Melies Co<Echerson Lynch.
same.<N Y. Bklyn, &c, Ry<
Cline<same.<Anderson.
Colorado Film Exch<Same<Marshall.
same.<N Y & Rockaway<
Schiller<same.<Beach Ry<Anderson.
Sanspinner<same.<Ford<C RR of N J.
Wilds<Rosenbaum.<Hughes<N Y, O & W Ry.
Quattrocasi<Cadillac<U S<Bratvogel.
Hotel Co.<River Plate Trading
Empire Mfg Co<Fraad<Co<Aetna Ins Co.
Talking Mach Co.<De Tonnay<Van Dyke.
Same<Cozens Cabinet.<Martin<Mayhew.
Burnett<Du Pont Pow<Mayer<Knauth.
Ranger<Hodges Fiber<Marzisen<Internat M M Co.
Carpet Co.<Seidl-Cohn Co<Wm
Austin<Booth SS Co.<Pilenz's Sons Co.
Petersen<NY & Cuba<Medlar<Standard Gas
Mail SS Co.<Power Co.
Leon<Am Sugar Ref.<Frost<Barber.
Reilly<Penn RR (2.)<Futrelle<Univ Film
Grant<Int R T Co.<Mfg Co.
Dunn<Thos A Edison,<Howard<Hennessey.
Inc (2.)<Neudorf<Greene.
DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 3 P. M.
Note.—The following calendar will be called and causes set for trial at a session of the court commencing Wednesday, May 16:
Equity:
Bronner<Tolk.<Gordon<Au Caprice
Garrison<Watson<Co, Inc.
Wagon Co.<Bar Zim Toy Mfg Co,
Automobile Ins Co<Inc<B Z Toy Mfg.
Guaranty Securities.<Ikle<Oppenheim, Col-
H Ward Leonard, Inc<lins & Co.
<Maxwell Motor<Buell, &c, Co<Gen
Sales Corp.<Railway Signal Co.
Cambria Steel Co<N Y<Derby<Superior Cor-
Central RR. (2.)<nice & Skylight
Same<Pressed Steel<Works, Inc.
Car Co.<F I A T<Ai Elliott
Same<N Y Cent RR.<Ramley Co.
Same<Pressed Steel<Nat X-Ray Ref Co<
Car Co.<Geo Lynch Co.
Same<N Y Cant RR.<Lesser<Cosmopolitan
Frankel<Irwin & S.<Bank.
Mohardson<Guaranty<Win A Rogers, Limt<
Bank.<Rogers Silverware R
Walden<Weingarten &<Bureau.
Ebstein.<Peters<Secor.
Stoddart<Mutual<Nesseralde<Thomas Last-
Film Corp.<ing Wave Co, Inc.
Fischer<United Book-<Pressed Steel Car Co<
ing Offices of Am.<Southern Pacific Co.
Henderson & Ervin<Asbestos & Rubber<Santa Cruz Pac RR.
Delpark, Inc, (2.)<Works of Am, Inc.<Aeolian Co<M Weit &
Klaw & Erlanger<Rund Mfg Co<Long-<Sons & Lord &
Nirdlinger.<Landreth-Schnieder.<Taylor (2.)
Bronner<Cosmopolitan<Romeike<Romeike &<Scandinavia R Co<
Bank.<Renbe.<Asbestos & Rubber
Shubert Theatrical Co<Eichle<Marein,<Works of Am, Inc.
<Fine Arts Films.<Winslow<Stasb.<Rund Mfg Co<Long-
Goldel<Haff.<Friedley-Voshardt<Landreth-Schnieder.
Phillips<J Pratt<Co<Universal Metal<Romeike<Romeike &
Carroll, Inc.<S & S Co.<Renbe.
Vandenburgh<Co.<Import Sales Co<Delta<Eichle<Marein,
Concrete Steel Co.<Elec Co.<Winslow<Stasb.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Admiralty.
Bush Terminal Co<N<Scully<Dougherty Co.
Y Trap Rock Co 28.<Bouchard et al<Elzey, Jr.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
Flynn<Bradley Cont.<Catskill Nat Bank<
Burtnett<Erie RR Co.<Lasher et al.
Troy Auto Exch<Automatic Sprink Co
Home Ins Co.<of Am<Employers
Luhman<NY, W & B<Liabil Assur Corp,
Ry.<Ltd, of London.
Andrews<Cohen.<Ochs<Woods.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Dowling, Smith, Page and Shearn, JJ.—Enumerated.—Motions at 2 P. M.
Richards<Robun.<Carvel<Mirror Film,
United Sponging Co<Nicholas<Wharton,Inc
Preff Acc Ins Co.<CNY<CNY C & H RR.
Diegler<Thorn.<Nobitzer<Rubin, Schu-
Valentine<Williams.<mann Co.
Bloom<Levison.<Distilling Co of Am<
Re Amend.<Rice, (2.)
Hirsch & Schofield,<Cohen<Bruerer.
Inc<Guarner.<Senior<Star Co.
Re Sweeney.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
CNY<Campbell.<Hellygar<Bunnell.
Cohnfeld<Muller.<G. W. Sheldon & Co<
Same<Milliken.<Burdett.
Same<Carreau.<Breuninsky<Attinson-
Same<Isaacs.<Brezinsky Cloak and
Same<Lazarus.<Suit Co.
Same<Stilligebauer.<Re Brant<Rodrigues.
Re Edward Thompson<Relkin<Goldberg.
Co<Lash.<See<Quepac SS Co.
Novick<Melrose Const.<Hotaling<Bozzufft
Kight<Kight.<Realty Co.
Re Welck.<Kountze<Same.
Emig Ind Sav Bank<Rahinstock<Town-
Larken.<end.
Cuatololitam Sugar<Matter of Meyers.
Co<Beck.<Stanek<Lehigh Valley
Kohen<Randell.<Coal Co.
Shapiro<Shapiro.<Formanski<same.
Manners<Triangle<Bauer<Bohnert.
Film Co.<Stewart<Blumenthal,
McDowell<Glens Falls<Capers<Clark.
Ins Co.<Gellman<Same.
Sherman Carbide Co<Hudden<Webb.
Williams.<Rosa<Bender, (2.)
Hamilton<Simon, (2.)<Re Holly.
Kuttner<Kuttner.<Block<Cohen.
Galbraith<Geronimo,<Berglund<CNY.
(Sarasohn.)<McCallum<Beau
Zorn<Suhesland.<Site Co.
Whiteman<Kaufman.<Bauer<Levitt, (2.)
Brown<Bronx Termi-<CNY<Walsh.
nal Co.<Yatsco<Phila & Rdg
Kutchner<Levy Bros<Ry Co.
Neuman<Lindenhurst<Switalski<same.
Mfg Co.<Slesacki<same.
Re Peters.<Schunoska<same.
Ogle<Rosenthal.<Pogrwiczny<same, (2)
Stoll<Lawald.<Kranikoska<same.
Gramlok<Ambrookian,<Luchain<same.
(2.)<Meyer<same.
Steingart<Steingart.<Morea<same.
Grifenhagen<De<Harman<same.
Palma.<Hesse<same.
Straschnow<Kadel-<Darasikevicz<same.
burg.<Chok<same.
Goldhammer<David-<Babrick<same.
son.<Mardus<same.
Colucci<Friedman.<Kobylis<same.
Union Trust Co<Har-<Hutter<Panchesnick.
ris.<Lipps<Galiea Silk
Sweyd<Assets Liquidation Co.<Mills.
Union Trust Co<Re People, (Phillips.)
Frankl.<Uttmark<Uttmark.
Lawyers Mtge Co<T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc.<Kline Bros & Co<Hanover Ins Co.
Re Cohn-Block Co, (Cedarbaum.)<Munroe<Smith.
Carviani<Polsmia.<Padovino<Padovino.
Catsumas<same.<Ex rel Gardella<
Gorham<Weindorf.<Sisson.
Stanton<Almirall & Co.<Ledwith<Flynn.
Spatt<Hyman.<Painter<Fletcher.
Zifler<Adams.<Re Cadmus.
Saltzsieder<Salts-<Message Photo Play
sedder.<Co<Bell.
Lustgarten<Lust-<Glassberg<Malmud.
garten.<Groller Soc of London<Berger's Metal
Re Hennings<Max-<Ceiling and Fire-
well.<proofing Co<Farm-
N Y Elec Lines Co<ers' Loan and Trust.
Gaynor.<Re Schwartz.
Re Tabac.<Clifford<Bergul.
CNY<Fried.<Mahoney<Shatz.
Wynn<Wynn.<Re Lewis. (Skinner.)
Kempf<Schlesinger.<Gibson<Seek.
Pasetka<same.<United Distilleries Co<
Smith<Addoma.<Moskowitz.
Satz<Burger.<Clapp<Colburn.
Wood<Ealing.<De Mar<Keystone
McGee<Hughes.<Film Co.
L & D Waist Co<Long<Nat Surety Co.
Haas.<A. W. McLaughlin &
Re Schimmel.<Co<Southern Hotel.
Herman<Herman.<Universal Film Mfg
PART I.—Hagerich, parte business.<Co<Bell.
Re CNY.<Jennings St.)
Boosin<Levin.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex
PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Jones<NY Times Co.<Nissman<Nissman.
Public Service Com<Legziardo<Mut B Soc.
Bittner.<Lake<Lake.
Victor Rubber Co<Erste Czikower Chev-
Kellogg.<ra<Erste Gal Dukler
Messler<Beames, (2.)<Leavering & Co<NY
Rosenberg<Int Ladies'<Cent. RR.
Garment Work, &c.<Le Cain<Resta.
Russell's Express<Mu-<Chautauqua Planing
sical Record Library.<Mill Co<Lyke, (2.)
Snead<Snead.<Smith<Elliott.
Goldfischer<Gold-<Birnbaum<Birnbaum.
fischer.<Quinlan<Carnegie Tr.
Metal<Metal.<Van Wagenen<Denny,
Wilson<Wilson.<(2.)
Byers<Byers.<Gale Nat Rty<Jones.
Schneiderberger<<Friedman Marble & S
Schneiderberger.<Works<Whitcomb.
Delmadia<Delmadia.<Betts<Barrett.
Brooks<Brooks.<Levy<Goldberg.
Clapp<Calburn.<Carlisle<Rich.
Preferred causes:<Davine<Kurtz.
Long<Long.<Hill<Hill.
Dobrow<Dobrow.<NY Co Nat Bk<CNY.
Peters<Millikan.<Hall<McCully.
Reinhardt<Reinhardt.<Hall s safe Co<Hough-
liance Land Trust<ton.
Woodbury.<Simpson<Abrams.
General calendar:<Kaufmann<Clausen.
same on—Kahn<Kahn.<Flanagan Brewy.
Incks<Tuffs Pub Co.<Ferro<Ferro.
Kessler<Edelstein.<Benner<Benner.
White<Granwin.<Antco<Friedman.
Katz<Katz.<Case on.

Auto Trade Directory<Fishman<Laserus.
M Helfgott & Son.<Sacks<Rosenberg.
Landes<Kutenkian.<Simon<Mass B & I Co.
Herschman<Moltz<Am Silk Mills<Mintz.
Trimming Mfg Co.<Case on.
PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Man Sav Inst<Judson—Richard F. Weeks. Furnald<Heidenberg—William A. Walling.
SUPREME COURT—Ellgur, J.—Re City of N Y (Macomb's Road)—Max ... Henry<Totoro—Jacob A. Segal. Gurnee<Levy et al.—Archibald E. Baxter. Re Friefeld—Wilbur Laremore.
SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Ewald<Ewald—Raymond Rogers.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Simon W. Straus<302 Fifth Av Const Co, (8)—Charles L. Hoffman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Ordway, J. — Motion calendar.
Chabot<Nester.<McArdle<Hurley.
Harlem Sav Bank<Bennett<Metzner.
Norton.<Hachhauser<Stern.
Same<Merchant.<Levene<Barber.
Dahlgren, Jr<Flaser.<Yohalem<Page.
Re Weinrib.<Illich<Illich.
Shapiro<Brin.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.
Zulle<West Co Brew.<Williams, Jr<Williams
Bradley<Crawford.<Pinto<Di Iorio.
Heilman<Powelson.<Dorman<Wittenberg.
Schaller<Kronstein.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Ing—Ebling Brew Co<Mooney<Burns Bros.
Hearty.<Shearer<Union Ry.
Ridout<Garford Co (2)<Brosnan<Tennen.
Hilsenrad<van Hoven.<Poanick<H S & S
Johnson<Int R T Co.<Crystal.
Ruhl<Lenox Av Union<Stark<Carvel Co.
Church.<Kirwin<Flint City Gar
Mergelkamp<Comerma<Wasserman<Vollence.
Amanna<Spinarelle.<Popkin<Glimbel Bros.
Cohn<NY Rys.<(2.)
Cottingham<L R T Co.<Perilach<Wolpin.
Schaffer<Horowitz.<Katz<Cerberaux.
Marcus<Taylor.<Hlawatsch<Kraus.
Papasin<Taussig.<Lester<McReynolds.
Lippman<Levy.<Levine<same.
Bonavia<Robson.<Reardon<Carvel Co(2)
O'Connor<Wagner.<Schlachman<Morri-
Walsh<Rodgers & H.<son Co.
Brisachi<B & N R RR.<Wolfson<Rybachoff.
Katz<Rikoon.<Col Wax Pro Co<Sal-
Fluhr<Davis, Jr.<vation Army Co.
Minskoff<Claremont<Murphy<Henry St Set.
Iron Wks.<Burke<Burke.
Arnow<Zeoll, (2.)<Oppenheimer<Mt
Rosowsky<Roth, (2.)<Sinai Hospital.
Conroy<B & N R RR.<Fochi<North Stand Co.
Korber<Union Ry.<Stellman<Lerner Realty.
Gabriel<CNY.<Turvak<Inter R T.
Kinkel<Union Ry.<Armeny<Union Ry.
Brewer<Cohne, (2.)<Oronsky<C I & B RR
Moss<Erie RR.<Herbst<Heitman.
Schaffer<Thompson Co<Lackowitz<Emerald
Highest number reached in regular order 621.<Const Co.
PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Lenox Wall Paper Co<People<Hoebermann, Rosenblum.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Re Sayre.<Same<Simon.
Schimmer<O'Connell.<Same<Sedon.
Brush.<Kelly<Washburn.
McCarthy<Krants Co.<Re O'Keefe.
Dimak<Borden's Co.<Calcaterra<Woods.
Patterson<Johnson.<Marshall<Sackett.
Geugenbach<Vil of<O'Connell<Bradley Co.
Elmsford.<De Meo<Goodwin.
Comisky<Winston.<Reckill<Woods.
Re Webb.<White<Lindyck.
People<Transit Dev.<Betrone<NY Con Rwy
Samuel<Kline.<Re Magnus.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kapper, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Drossman<Webster.<Hamilton<Goldberg.
Herbst<So 5th St Con.<Re Mary's Hospital
Wallace & Us<Soss Mfg<Greenberger<Rollin.
Walter<Waller.<Cleary<Adams.
Re E 95th St. (Weinstein.)<Atlantic Macaroni Co<
Stuyvesant<Walters.<Casamarsigno.
Van Haaren<Henderson.<Snyder<Lamb.
Re Cupple's Cordage Co, Inc.<Re 76th and 77th Sts, (Abberley.)
Re Passaro.<Brown<NY Tel. (2.)
Quilty<Gibbons.<Hooper<CNY.
Kelly<Kelly.<Bohen<Savoy.
Re Carroll, (Church.)<Sinram<Griesmann (2)
Maltese<Maltese.<Re Von Rappaport,
Becker<Reid.<Gugenheimer.
Crombie & L, Inc<Wilcox<Falscox.
Lewis.<O'Keefe<McNulty
Peterkin<Cowan.<Bros.
Kurtz<Kurtz.<Henry<Castle Bros.
Bergen<Dorothy.<Kavanagh<NY, O &
Bradley<McCloud.<W Ry & Nav.
Re Gorman.<Gold<Royal Pap Box.
Whittern<Whittern.<Brown<B H RR.
Spring<Conklin.<Morris<Gude Co.
Land & Lien<Linck.<Romaine<Gasteiger
Cosden<E E Paul Co.<et al.
Re Cong Gates of P.
Roak<Keystone Chem<Mfg Co.
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Falgin<Waters.<Costello<Costello.
Feldman<Friedman.<Greenfield<CNY.
Capital Penn Mut Life<Bakerman<same.
Ins Co.<Rosnig<same.
Levine<Levine.<Ross<same.
Salisbury<Kenyon.<Mitchell<same.
Curry<Cornician Rty.<Firstbrook<Firstbrook.
Olsen<Olsen.<Kaufer<Kaufer.
Weinberg<Weinberg.<Caminelli<Piaant.
Interboro Lumber Co<Aaron<Aaron.
Kings Building Co.<Winkler<Winkler.
The remaining cases, marked ready on the call of May 14, 1917, will be added to subsequent day calendars, for trial as the above cases are disposed of.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.
Lombardi<same.<Katherine Vichmann,
Kuhling<Armour & Co<Louis Vichmann,
Miller<Ginsberg.<Nicholas Pracht,
Cressingham<C I & B.<Justus Van Wie.
Van Pelt<Nassau RR.<Estates of:
Vollkommer<CNY.<William Huff,
Meyer<NY Consol RR<Elmer Huff.
Altman<Nassau RR.<Ellen McGauley,
Schaefer<Ziegler et al.<Margaret McCullough,
Potter<Meyer.<Sophie Weinberg,
Vastarella<Mercantile<Morris Michaelorf,
Lunch Co.<Mary Selwin.
Greene<Waites Motor<Guardianship of:
Van Co.<McArthur infants.
Bryan<Bikyn Auto<Livery Co.
Sweeney<Minor.
Selig<Wedlock.
Barry<Wickland & ano.
De Sarlo<Savulli & ano.
Geary<B H RR.
Greer<Ruppert.
Rivoccio<Struzzieri & ano.

If marked ready by 10 A. M. No cause will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Dillon<Reid.<Evens<Garner Print
Rutkus<Hearn & Son.<Works & ano.
Torrence<B H RR.<Southern RR.
Koski<Same.<Lifschitz<Nassau RR.
Peyser<Hanley.<Hubert<Harden Bros
Wilks<McAllister.<Trucking Co.
Brown<Taylor.<Goodman<Nassau RR.
O'Connor<Nitro Powder Co.<Colombo<B H RR.
Pines<B H RR.<Salzano<Gentile.
Jirdinston<Forest Box & Lumber Co.<Martyn<NY Dock Co.
Miller<Nassau RR.<Mahnken Bldg Co<
Niemand<Nather.<Ruegamer.
Halperin<B, Q Co &<Gluck<Bindrim.
Sub RR.<Polonsky<B H RR.
Stich<Pirki et al.<Wilson<Wilson.
Buckley<Schultz.<O'Keefe<McNulty
Dragwa<Tidewater.<Bros.
Paper Mills Co.<Henry<Castle Bros.
Bernstein<C I & B RR<Kavanagh<NY, O &
Tramontana<NY Cent.<W Ry & Nav.
Glick<Haas.<Gold<Royal Pap Box.
Rabito<Della.<Brown<B H RR.
Gallen<Dowling.<Morris<Gude Co.
McKenna<Walsh.<Romaine<Gasteiger
Highest number reached on regular call, 9630.<et al.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Patrick Fagan,<Katherine Vichmann,
Patrick Sweeney,<Louis Vichmann,
Harry Meyer.<Nicholas Pracht,
Accountings of:<Justus Van Wie.
Hugh McCabe,<Estates of:
Francis Groves,<William Huff,
Mary Callahan,<Elmer Huff.
Margaret Farrell,<Ellen McGauley,
James Rodwell,<Margaret McCullough,
Robert Barry,<Sophie Weinberg,
Mirian Franklin,<Morris Michaelorf,
Richard Rendich,<Mary Selwin.
John Cunnion,<Guardianship of:
John H Rudd,<McArthur infants.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—May, J.
Burbank<Sanzo (ready<Trenaman<Nas E RR.
for V.)<Lennen<Burns.
Tuzzo<Knickerbocker<Chlebowski<Cudahy
Ice Co.<Packing Co.
Green<Stauch.<Medoff<B H RR.
Vara<Richheimer.<Johansson<Roemer.
Linden<B H RR.<Morrongiello<Roberts.
Lourie<So Bklyn Ry.<Hatt<B H RR.
Abel<Nassau El RR.<Corpman<same.
Carney<C I & B RR.<Ryder<A I Namm &
Lienart<Nass El RR.<Son.
Harding<Bklyn H RR<Merk<Kornblum.
Anderson<Otto.<Raedel<I & B RR.
Weissbrodt<Bronstein.<Ahrens<Linder.
Steinberg<Heaps.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Mechanic's Bk<CNY.<Ehrman<Newtown
Richmond<L I R R<Supply Co.
Simis<same.<Leinert<Sheepshead B
Wernberg<NY Con<& Rockaway Ferry.
R R Co.<Kessler<Kerscher.
Laskowski<B H R R
Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of May 14, 1917.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,576.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Braithack.<ValentinaMcMurdie.
Highest number reached on call, 423.
TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Martin<Herzog.<Andruch<NY C & H
Fal<Atlas Portland<RR.
Cement Co.<Dmerskie<NY Cent
Carey<Condit.<RR.
Moore<NYC Int Ry.<Charilla<same.
O'Dell<West St RR.<Becker<McBride (2.)
Dallinger<Burtis.<Vechmilyes<same (2.)
Brick<same.<Levine<City of New
Bossert<The McAllis-<Rochelle.
ter S S Co.<McKeever<N Y C RR.
Romard<Cahill.<Washburne<White.
Hamburg<Stand Oil.
The following causes must be answered over to another day:
Sisson, as Com of<Crotty<Verschleiser.
Excise<Wilson.<Barrett<Conklin.
Volpe<N Y C & H R<Flanagan<Post Bldg.
RR.<Peteroski<Sillwell.
Ziemlanski<Libman<De Vaul<Bedford
Contracting Co.<Land Co.
Bodington<Burnett.<Smith<Town of White
Goronitzky<Duffy.<Plains (2.)
Pechulis<Phila &<Clarke<N Y C & H
Reading Coal & I.<R RR.
Whaley<N Y, N H &<Weisbecker<Welz &
H RR.<Zerweck.
Shaw<same.<Yocon<N Y C RR.
Roberts<same.<Bates<Heilbrun (2.)
Punke<H S & S Kerbaugh.<Greer<Matthes.
Ost<Worthelm Coal &<Lund<Heilbrun.
Coke Co.<Stratton<same.
Megley<Lindblad<Drain<Manhattan
& Co.<Steam Bakery.
Lerner<Halperin.<Flannery<N Y Rys.
Johnson<West St RR.<Harding<Mowrel (2.)
Flynn<Yonkers RR.<Zebrowski<N Y C &
Snyder<Buchanan.<H R RR.
Hackenburgh<Duffy.
Highest number reached on call, 500.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Edward C Reilly,
Margaret Wurdsdall,
Lemuel M Hart.
Executors' account:
George E Gilmartin,
Pheobe J McCloskey.
Motions:
James J McComb,
H Clark.
At Yonkers on Wednesday.
Will for probate:
Joseph P Davis.
Executors' account:
F W Eschmann.
H Louise Shipley.
To file account:
Anthony Molloy.
Motion to compel:
Mary W Brown.
Administrator's acct:
Augusta Vilona.
Compulsory account:
Hannah Tilmore,)
Mary Heffermar.
Wednesday.
Caroline R Gibon.
Administrator's acct:
Margaret Gleason.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

CONTINUATION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of H. F. SAWYER & CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 45 Bleecker Street, Borough of Manhattan, an up to date plant of
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
used in the millinery manufacturing business, such as
Hydraulic Presses, Aluminum Dyes, Cutters, Lever Presses, Iron Tank, Copper Tanks, Machines and Belts, Steam Tables, Reel Machines, Rolling Machines, Iron Piping, Blower, Copper Pots, Plaster Moulds, Wooden Blocks, Fittings and Tools, W. & G. Straw and Stand, Pulaski Sewing Machines, Power Tables, Singer Machines, Motors, Generators, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Vacuum System, Wilcox & Gibbs Machines, Desks, Safe, Chairs, Wood Dies, Fixtures, etc.
JACOB A. STEIN, Trustee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John St., New York.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MITCHEM CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 115 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Display and Sales System used in displaying and selling Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Fabrics, Cotton piece goods, Paper Tubes, Steel Bands, Tickets, Safe, Office furniture and fixtures, typewriter, etc.
HOWARD E. BRYANT, Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William Street, N. Y. C.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL TUESDAY, MAY 22d, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of COLES PICTURE MACHINE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 242-244 West 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of steel cast iron, sheet metal parts, special screws and parts of motion pictures, lathes, shapes, drills, presses, lenses, moving picture machines, moving picture machine parts, machines incompleted, pulleys, benches, shelving, machines used in the manufacture of motion picture projectors, office furniture, and fixtures; also the right, title and interest of the receiver and bankrupt corporation in any, in and to the license agreement made between Cameron Picture Machine Co. and Coles Picture Machine Corporation.
EDWARDS H. CHILDS, Receiver, 59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
LOER, BERNSTEIN & ASH, Attorneys for Receiver, 61 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES ENRICO DURANT and EMANA E. DURANT.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, May 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 839 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Hogsheads of Cheroots, Cases, Empty Casks, Desks, Typewriter, Fixtures, etc.
PETER B. OLNEY, JR., Trustee.
ABRAHAM LIPTON, Attorney for Trustee, 100 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—LUCIEN HILL, plaintiff, v. UNITED COAL COMPANY, defendant.—No. 11 Cctober Term, 1913, in Equity.
Notice is hereby given that the second and final account of James D. O'Neil, Samuel A. Gilmore, Robert P. Watt, and William K. Johnson, receivers of United Coal Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, was filed in the above entitled cause on May 14, 1917, and confirmed nisi, which confirmation will become absolute on Friday, June 15, 1917, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime or cause be shown to the contrary.
JAMES D. O'NEIL,
SAMUEL A. GILMORE,
ROBERT P. WATT,
WILLIAM K. JOHNSON,
Receivers of United Coal Co.
L. M. PLUMER, EDWARD B. SCULL, GORDON & SMITH, Counsel for Receivers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO STATUTORY REQUIREment, notice is hereby given that an act, Senate No. 1607, Int. No. 1031, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, entitled

AN ACT

to amend the Greater New York charter, in relation to the exercise of powers and duties of city departments.
Further notice is hereby given that a Public Hearing upon such bill will be held at the Mayor's Office in the City Hall in the City of New York, on Wednesday, May 16, 1917, at 2:00 o'clock P. M.
Dated, City Hall, New York, May 12th, 1917.
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WOLF STEINBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 25,489.
To the creditors of Wolf Steinberg of the City County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:
That pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, Judge, dated May 14th, 1917, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1917, at two o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York, May 14th, 1917.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,84.
Notice is given that BERNARD APISDORF, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 18, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, May 14, 1917.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The chief feature of interest in the realty market yesterday was the sale of the five-story commercial building at 305 Madison Avenue, 23.0 by 100, on the west side, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets. The property was sold by Virgil I. Hixson and others of Manistique, Mich. It has been held at $250,000. The property adjoins the five-story building erected by August Heckscher as a protection for his new twenty-five-story office building at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. Albert B. Ashforth and John J. Kavanagh were associated as brokers.

East Side Dwellings Sold.

The two private dwellings at 45 and 47 East Seventy-sixth Street, each a plot 12.6 by 102.2, have been sold by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for Rodolfo G. Bartholdi to clients for occupancy. They are between Madison and Park Avenues.

Dyckman Operation Foreclosure.

A foreclosure action has been started by S. W. Straus and others as trustees, on the sixteen 50-foot, five-story apartment houses being erected by the 302 Fifth Avenue Corporation (Henry and Joseph Falk), at 9 to 39 Post Avenue and 158 to 188 Nagle Avenue, between Dyckman and Academy Streets. S. W. Straus & Co. made a loan of $720,000 to the builders for a term of seven years. The builders bought the block, containing fifty-seven lots, last June from the Empire Trust Company, which had been asking $550,000.

Bronx Sales.

The La Porte homestead at the northwest corner of Echo Place and Anthony Avenue, 100 by 95, has been purchased by the Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist. F. J. Wood was the broker.
Charles Wynne has bought from Elizabeth Ditchett a plot 49 by 100 on the east side of White Plains Avenue, twenty-five feet south of 237th Street.

Brooklyn.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have sold eight lots on the north side of Seventy-fifth Street, west of Tenth Avenue, to an operator.
Walter S. Ross and C. C. Gretsinger have sold for Thomas Williams a two-family house on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, east of Sixth Avenue.

Long Island.

J. Harry Lubs has sold for the Flushing Heights Realty Company, Inc., one of the three-story houses at Thirtieth Street and Crocheron Avenue, Queens, now nearing completion. The purchaser is Mrs. Elmer T. Gilchrist of Mount Vernon.
D. T. Catts has sold to L. B. Jordan the property, 102 by 60, on the west side of Lefferts Avenue, 200 feet north of Division Avenue, Richmond Hill.
The Interocean Transport Company has transferred to the Interocean Oil Company the property with a frontage of 125 feet on Division Street, Long Island City, and running back 302 feet with a frontage on the East River.

Westchester County.

The Loton H. Slawson Company and Griffen, Prince & Ripley have sold for William Wallace Lyon, his home with two acres, at Quaker Ridge, White Plains, to Helen M. Barry of New York.
The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a plot on Myrtle Avenue, in the Nepperhan Heights section of Yonkers, to George Brower.

Commercial Leases.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased in conjunction with William H. Whiting & Co. the five-story building at 246 Front Street to S. B. Penick & Co.; also the store at 207 Fulton Street for the Quaker City Rubber Company to the R. B. Corey Company.
The Cross & Brown Company has leased the building at 226 West Fifty-fourth Street to the Lee Tire Sales Company.
The

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE

N. W. COR. WEST END AVE. & 104TH ST.

In course of completion.

The most modern idea in residential building construction.

NOW RENTING FROM THE PLANS
Apartments of
6, 7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 & 3 BATHS

Large foyers, abundance of light and closet room. Southern exposure, etc.

Plans can be seen on premises daily, including Sunday.

Full list of apartments, 4 to 12 rooms, $660 to $3,900 per annum, for rent from October 1st in other high-class houses under our management and ownership can be had by writing, telephoning or calling at the main office of

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. ANTHONY A. PATERNO, Sec'y
601 West 115th St., near Broadway. Tel. 1114 Morningside.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONT

Nine acres in Astoria, opposite 110th Street, Manhattan; near express station on dual subway system; five-cent fare to all parts of the city; 13 minutes from Grand Central subway station. Ideal location for an institution or a large building operation. Can sell now at a bargain.
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.
1 West 34th St. Tel. 5600—Greeley

2500 SQUARE FEET AT HUNTINGTON

$35 Each

High and dry, best soil for farming and gardening; good investment; large population; not far from railway and main road to depot to N. Y.; schools, stores, &c.; title guaranteed.
$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

—PLANDOME, L. I.—

To rent, furnished, beautiful suburban home for three months at $350 per month. Four master bedrooms, 2 baths with shower, 2 servants' rooms, 1 bath; garage for 2 cars; bathing privilege, tennis and golf; short distance from station, 30 minutes to New York.
CLARK T. CHAMBERS
353 Fifth Ave.

SMALL FARM, $75; $10 DOWN, $2 MONTHLY,

consisting of 12,000 square feet (one-quarter acre) of fine, tillable soil; great for raising poultry, vegetables, &c.; high and dry; not far from depot and town; ideal for home and raising of all products; near beautiful harbor and beach; convenient to railroad depot; good title. For railroad tickets and further particulars call or write to B Farms, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

CHICKEN FARM,

with five-room house and outbuildings; chicken houses; fine soil; suitable for poultry and pigeon raising and truck farming; beautiful grove of trees; house contains city water, range, tubs, full size cellar, porch, &c.; ideal location; near station and trolley to town, where there is a large demand for all products; about an hour out. In a pretty North Shore town. $15 a month and small amount down from an interested, responsible party. Baker, Box 249 Times Downtown.

IDEAL BUNGALOW

Owner's loss your gain; cozy 5-room bungalow, well built; full cellar; poultry house, outbuildings; 70,000 square feet; shaded property; 40 minutes to town and trolley and beautiful harbor; must be sold within ten days; take $150 cash first payment, balance $15 per month; perfect title. B. BUNGALOW, 248 West 34th St., New York City.

POULTRY & VEGETABLES
$25 CASH WILL START YOU

balance $3 per month, will buy poultry and vegetable farm of 45,000 square feet of excellent soil; about one hour out; near big markets; think of this price and terms; full price for farm, $275, $25 cash, balance $3 per month. FARMER, Box 277 Times Downtown.

WESTBURY.

A few three to ten acre building plots adjoining the Ladenburg estate and near the new golf course.

Charles Crosley, Union Club,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Waterfront Estate Bargain

Magnificent estate, 40 acres, 2,000 feet Pequonic Bay frontage; high, dry, landscaped residence; 15 rooms, 3 baths; garage; excellent neighborhood; $30,000; terms; bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

GREAT NECK
3¼ Acres,
Beautiful New House,
Magnificent Planting.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
1 West 34th St.
Tele. 2295 Greeley.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CRAFTSMAN HOME
Plot 100 x 165
Ready to Live In Now.
$6,000, Easy Terms

Delightfully situated on ridge commanding superb view large lakes. House has 7 rooms and bath, living room 27 ft. long, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, all conveniences. Send for particulars.
W. C. Barry, 168 B'way.
Phone 1522 Cort.

IDEAL HOME WITH GARAGE

Price, $5,500. Cash required, $500. House has 7 large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace, and tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling, dining room, spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath, steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches; good transportation; 35 minutes out; large plot; all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell this home, which was built by day's work by owner for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared.
Full particulars, F. W. WAGGONER, Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

MONTCLAIR

$9,000 Unusual opportunity; new white Colonial house; centre hall; large living room with fireplace; sun porch; dining room; butlery; all gas kitchen; 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, tiled bath; steam; electric; good size plot; choice neighborhood. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. Ph. 675 Mtc.

SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park Allenhurst
Deal Beach Interlaken
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "P."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

Cranford, N. J. Three beautiful detached houses, just finished; each 7 rooms, bath; most attractive surroundings in best neighborhood; $6,800 to $7,800; terms.
Lincoln Park Section.
Droescher, Owner, 79 Warren St., N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AN ESTATE
—GREENWICH, CONN.

Situated in the Rock Ridge section, a beautiful stone residence, just completed (never occupied); plot contains 5 1-3 acres; owing to death of owner this fine property is offered for sale; free and clear, with immediate possession and on attractive terms; send for booklet; full commission to brokers.
WM. H. PICKENS, 487 W. 142d St., N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

ADIRONDACK CAMP.
For Sale or Rent.
Lake Oseetah (Saranac Chain)

Superb outlook. Beautifully wooded with White and Norway Pines. Substantial, modern camp of Chalet type. Contains living room 81x27, with fireplace; 6 master's and 2 servants' bedrooms; 3 bathrooms. Fully and attractively furnished. Boat house, ice house, all necessary outbuildings. Accessible to supplies. Post Office & churches.
Apply to Duryee & Co., Real Estate, Saranac Lake, New York, or to Walter B. Safford, Executor, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Rockland County—Sale or Rent.

Suburban Farm!

This charming place is stocked, equipped and furnished, ready to move into and go ahead with this season's work; 25 acres, attractive house, with improvements; wonderful view; trees, brook, garden, fruit; everything in perfect order; to sell at once owner will sacrifice $7,500; terms.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

MARYLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at Baltimore, Md.

Large and modern manufacturing plant, with brick buildings, boilers, engines, generators, motors, etc.; all in first-class running condition. Lot contains about 43,000 square feet (portion unimproved); situated in one of the city's best manufacturing districts, right on deep (24 feet) water, with B. & O. and P. R. R. tracks at our door. For further detailed information address X 229 Times Annex.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

SEASHORE HOME FOR SALE

A step to magnificent, safe beach, ½ mile long, from which transients are excluded; still-water bathing in bay, well-appointed club close by; 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; stucco on hollow tile, steam-heated, year 'round home; first floor, living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen; second floor, 4 bedrooms and bath; third floor, 2 bedrooms. Liberal terms. Address O 874 Times Downtown.

SEASHORE BUNGALOW

Large rooms, bathroom; up-to-date in every detail; water, gas, electricity; select neighborhood; large garden plot; five minutes' walk to restricted bathing beach; greatest bargain of the year for $3,200; house alone would cost $1,000 more if built at today's prices; only 40 minutes out; will sell on easy terms to responsible party; as low as $250 cash, balance same as rent.
B. JONES. Room 910, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
S. E. CORNER IRVING PL. AND 16TH STREET

Store, basement and two connecting lofts; up to the minute building; maximum of light, minimum rental, surrounded by concerns of international reputation.
35,000 square feet or less available, most centrally and conveniently located, all subways, "L" and crosstown cars close by.
If you are looking for a location insuring the exclusiveness, individuality, dignity and prominence of an entire building, see this space.
Full Service Included in Rent.
Irving H. Wolfe, 225 West 39th St.
Tel. Bryant 6306.

NEW GARAGE
TO LEASE OR FOR SALE
256-8 WEST 36TH ST.

New, fireproof, reinforced concrete, up-to-date garage, 6 stories & basement, containing latest improvements & devices; Otis elevator, capacity 8,000 lbs. Accommodations for about 100 automobiles. Ready for occupancy.
APPLY TO
Wellesley Realty Corporation
280 Madison Ave., N. Y. Room 1008.
Tel. Murray Hill—7160.

—36 West 34th St.—
25 x 75

Exceptional opportunity to secure loft, best retail section New York City. Suitable any high-class business. Rent reasonable.
Williard S. Burrows Co.
110 West 84th St.

LOFT WITH FINE LIGHT. 7,500 sq. ft. to Floor. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av. Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business. To Lease at Reasonable Rent. Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

247-253 W. 19th St.

YOUR NEW YORK OFFICE AT 404 4TH AVE., COR. 28TH ST.

PRIVATE OFFICES—DESK SPACE
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Every Office Convenience and Accessory.
Listing of Name in N. Y. Telephone Book.
OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.
'Phone Mad. Sq. 4620.

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148 CHAMBERS STREET
25 x 100

Light, desirable lofts, conveniently located, reasonable rent.
Willard S. Burrows Co., 110 W. 34th

LOFTS TO LET
17,000 Square Feet
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.
221-223-225 West 17th Street.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SUNAPEE COTTAGE.

Rent, furnished, for the season; five bedrooms, two sleeping porches, bath room, open fireplace, running water; ice, wood, and rowboat supplied; highway and lake frontage; grounds large, shady, and secluded; safe bathing; sunset view; mile to Newbury, N. H. R. A. Beardsley, Spring, Bald Veranda, phone 980.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE FOR RENT

Bet. 30th & 42d Sts., nr. B'way.
Exceptional chance for a merchant. Good lease and low rent.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th St. Greeley 949.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FOR RENT
46 West 73rd Street

One of the most attractive apartments of nine rooms and three baths on the West Side.

Living room	size	14 x 27
Library	"	14 x 18
Dining room	"	14 x 21
Kitchen	"	13 x 17
Main bedrooms	"	14 x 23

One apartment to a floor.
More like a private house than an apartment.
Rent $8000 per annum.
Apply to
Fredk. Zittel & Sons,
Broadway & 79th Street.
Telephone: Schuyler 9700.

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40 West 84th St.
"A home that is a home."
4 AND 5 ROOM
Housekeeping Apartments
READY JUNE 1.
Now Open for Inspection.
Apply on Premises or to
HERMAN AXELROD
200 W. 72d Street. Phone Col. 8957

HIGH-CLASS MODERN APARTMENTS

29 West 52nd St.

REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD
2 ROOMS & BATH, $720 TO $1,000.
TO LEASE—ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Ave.

Doctor's Apartment.

111TH ST., 521 WEST.
Ground floor, 6 rooms, high-class elevator house. Rent $70. Immediate possession. Apply J. S. HEEP, 95 William St. Tel. 2065 John.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Building
Ready for Occupancy About Sept. 1st.
7 & 8 ROOMS
3 Baths; $2500 to $3600.
Renting Agent on premises. Phone 6989 Lenox.

BRONX.

MORRIS AVE. & 181st ST.
One Block from New Subway.
3-4 Extra large room apartments to lease; up-to-date. **$25-$35**

NEW BUILDINGS.
Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
5 ROOMS $36.
6 ROOMS $43.
Class of tenants restricted.

YONKERS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—YONKERS
5 and 7 ROOMS
High-grade Apartment, Large, Light.
All Modern Improvements.
References Required.
J. Romaine Brown, 498 So. Broadway, Yonkers

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FOR RENT.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

Completely furnished in mahogany, with piano, glass, plated ware, linen, electric iron, ice box, etc. Large, cool apartment, seven rooms, kitchen and bath; 12 outside windows, at 181 West 75th Street, New York City. Inquire Superintendent for Dr. Salisbury's apartment. Rent $125 a month.

---

8 Rooms
Completely Furnished

All bedrooms with unobstructed river view. Pianola, Piano, Victrola with records and rolls. Ideal for summer. From June to October.
RANDALL, 300 WEST 109TH STREET.
TELEPHONE ACADEMY 1155.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows and three exposures to each suite.) Rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates. Breakfast and dinner if desired (optional).
HOTEL NORRINGTON, 124 West 73d St.
One block from subway express and elevated sts. All cars and bus lines. References.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-bungalow, just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room, full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dressers, new model gas range, with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot water heat; spacious porches front and side opening into living room; can be closed in as gun parlor for the Winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss your profit; will sell for $4,600, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. B, Bargain, 248 West 34th St., New York City.

Nice, small farm, with a good 5-room house and garden plot, with room for small poultry raising; house needs a little fixing up; will make a good year-round home for family wanting such place; stores, schools, churches, and water nearby; $100 cash and $10 monthly; price $1,675. B, James, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted neighborhood, to be moved on two lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing, fishing; will sell complete for $1,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to Old House, Box 279 Times Downtown.

Handsome home of 7 rooms and bath; modern, up-to-date improvements; large, airy rooms; gas, heat, electric, etc.; garden plot; will sell for $17 monthly and small amount down to a reliable party. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view, garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty Summer home; $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 284 Times Downtown.

$5 monthly buys my 2-acre farm; hour from city; large town; near depot; only $25 cash. Nolan, 289 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Would you be interested in a home situated among fine old trees, facing beautiful park, surrounded by good, substantial neighbors, only 30 minutes out, with every city convenience? Several houses to select from; hardwood trim, parquet floors; sleeping porch; all with large garden plots; a step from station; commutation $5.90; stores, schools, churches; golf, tennis; small amount of cash required; don't fail to inspect these houses; the construction is the best ever offered for $4,500 to $7,500. If interested call, write, or phone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

New house, 8 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat; very fine plumbing; silver light fixtures; white enamel, complete; large oak trees; best part of Plainfield, the Queen City of 30,000; price, $7,500; $1,000 cash. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 18 Park Row.

DANDY FARM.
Ranking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Montclair.—Charming residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful grounds 120x150 feet, large screened veranda, near tennis club, rent $100 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company.

Attractive new homes, 6-7 rooms, steam, electricity, tiled baths, parquet floors, artistic fireplaces; $4,500 to $5,800; $500 down. Shaffer, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHEAP SUMMER HOME-FARMS.
Colonial 12-room house; 185 acres; near big lake; $15 an acre. Substantial 10-room house; 70 acres, including 15-acre lake; valuable woodland; $3,000.
Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 424 St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Attention, Owners of Apartments!—If not satisfied with present management of your apartments, try us; personal, economical management guaranteed. William Bettmann, 1,895 7th Av., corner 115th. Cathedral 9618.

Want poultry farm over six acres, within 40 miles New York. M 38 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

No income tax to pay on non-income-bearing property; estate will exchange 500 fine lots, adjoining completely built-up neighborhood, to West Brighton, Staten Island, for Manhattan or Queens income property; $75,000 equity; all city improvements at hand. Particulars apply A. F. Mathews, Jackson and 18th Aves., L. I. City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate.
404 4TH AV., CORNER 28TH ST.
OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.

For Sale.—Bargain for quick buyer; new office furniture, 2 rugs, 1 large flat desk, glass top; 1 large typewriter desk, 1 typewriter desk, 7 chairs, 1 coat hanger, 1 filing cabinet; all mahogany; no dealers. Address Room 1129, 200 5th Av.

Desirable factory property for sale or to lease located on 70th St., East River; equipped with boilers and engines; suitable for automooile repair shop; must be seen to be appreciated. Lowe, 535 East 70th St.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

Office for rent.—Will sublet delightful office of our suite; reasonable terms; reception room and attendant; call or address Rental, Room 902, Times Building.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE in business building, recently occupied by a firm of architects; fitted with all conveniences. Apply 317 Lexington Av., near 38th St.

Attractive light offices, $15 month upward, including continuous service; superbly located; magnificent modern office building. 110 West 40th.

Desk room, with finest attendance, stenographer and telephone service, in certified accountant's office. Room 706, 1,265 Broadway.

To lease, 400 East 3d St., 7-story modern building, now used as a garage and stable; 19 feet electric elevator; rent $5,000-$6,000. Abramson, 30 Church St., Cortlandt 6245.

AT 19 West 44th, (near 5th Av.)—Splendid furnished private offices and desk room space to let. Suite 1,007.

Offices to Sublet.—2 large, connecting offices, $28-$42, or both, $60. 31 East 27th St., Room 28.

Floor, 22 East 54th St.; select busines section; 25 feet by 69 feet; lease to February, 1919. Apply on premises.

Desirable large front parlor and basement, suitable dressmaker, reasonable. 112 E. 87th.

Desk room in high-class office. Inquire Room 916 Architects Building, 101 Park Av.

36th, 62 West.—Parlor floor for business; $75; will divide.

Entire building, south of 42d St., about 50,000 square feet. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Long Island.

IDEAL GENTLEMAN'S ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME.

With all attractions of country life; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, off Merrick Road; two miles from Long Beach; beautiful 11-room house, on plot 100x200; with up-to-date improvements; large billiard room, completely equipped; property surrounded by elaborate shrubbery; combination garage and stable, chicken houses, well stocked with various fowl; well-bred cow; a bargain; party leaving for Europe; cost $16,000; will sacrifice for $13,500; act quick. E 76 Times.

For the season, unusual opportunity at Neponsit. A few homes built for year round occupancy for rent for the season, $650 and up, tastefully furnished, steam heated, only 40 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn, beautiful beach ½ mile long for the exclusive use of property holders, bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, etc. Another stay-at-home spot with heavy demand and limited supply. Make your application at once. NEPONSIT REALTY CO., Suite 509, 1 West 34th Street, N. Y. Phone Greeley 2741.

Fine 7-room cottage near Coney Island, 1,206 Avenue W, Brooklyn, $36 Summer. River Edge, 6 rooms, 4 lots, 8 acres for farming, $30 Summer. Pattenville, $15. Three 5-story double, cold water, 30 apartments, income, exchange for farm or lots, 219 Union St., Brooklyn; equity $15,000. Ackerman, 187 Greenwich St.

Water front, private beach, and desk, furnished cottage, 7 rooms, bath; running water, electricity, wide veranda; 3 hours N. Y.; $250 season. Box 624, Stonington, Conn.

Seven-room house and garage just completed, bath, electric gas; overlooking water, seashore; commuting distance; restricted beach; reasonable to small family. Address M 44 Times.

Seashore, furnished house, five rooms and bath, garage; ocean block; forty minutes from New York and Brooklyn; $600 for season; references exchanged. Tel. Hammels 1270.

Long Island.—For rent, shore front cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, garage; private dock; 8 acres; trees; phone; $120 per month. Owner, Box 638, Great Neck, phone 980.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

Private Houses for Sale or Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate & Insurance.
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT,
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT,
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

$9,500.—Fine brownstone, box stoop residence, exceptionally fine block, 700 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., Brooklyn, 25 minutes to New York; price includes carpets, rugs, curtains, draperies, and some of the furniture; open for inspection from 12 to 2.

Parlor Floor and Basement.—Seven rooms; steam heated; yard for gardening. $46 67th St., near subway. Rental $35.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3656.

$150 cash buys my seven-room house, bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; the property must be sold at once; perfect title. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Lots, $100 each; high hill; refined neighborhood; near trolley. O 880 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL Home, South Yonkers; high ground, extensive view, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern, new stucco house, 10 rooms, two baths, sleeping porch, wide veranda; quartered oak trim, parquet floors, large fireplace, all improvements; run parlor, well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $11,000, terms to suit, or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 21 Euclid Av., Yonkers. Tel. 4056.

FOR SALE.
BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES.
NEAR THE WATER.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
Tel. 8498 Murray Hill. 30 E. 42d St.

MOUNT VERNON.
Nearly new stucco house, every convenience; near station, trolley, schools and churches. Must be sold. Cost $15,000. LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

White Plains.—7 rooms, all improvements, large plot; chicken run, auto shed; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Owner, Box 638, Great Neck, phone 980.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New York State.

For rent, Orange County, 50 miles out; easy commuting; 1½ miles from station; healthy situation; lake frontage; furnished cottage, eight rooms, bathroom, running water, electric light, telephone, porches, outbuildings, garden, boat; $600 for season. L 178 Times.

Rhode Island.

To let, cottage on Prudence Island, R. I., with all modern conveniences. Address Box 122, Providence, R. I.

Miscellaneous.

On lake, within easy commuting from New York, comfortable camp to let; substantially built; accommodate 6 or 8; equipped for cooking; running water, electric light; suit family with children or party of business women; $200 for season. L 177 Times.

Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED—Furnished house at New Rochelle for the months of July and August; must have seven bedrooms, including maid's room, and three baths. Z 332 Times Annex.

FARMS.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

$1,500 cash, $2,000 mortgage, buys 100-acre farm; good corn and potato land, fruit; splendid twelve-room house, barns; pleasantly situated for Summer home; request photo. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

82D ST., EAST.—Four-room apartment, newly furnished. Phone 308 Lenox.

86TH ST. (Near Park Av.)—Six rooms and two baths for four months, completely furnished, twelfth floor; excellent light and air; $150 per month; references. Tel. 237 Lenox.

40TH ST., 121 EAST.—6-room apartment sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Smith.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from Subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

FOUR ROOMS, Plaza district; exquisitely furnished; housekeeping; sacrifice. Details Columbus 8974.

HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d.—Apartment, sublet three large rooms, all light, three exposures, attractively furnished, block from Subway; full hotel service; bargain.

PARK AV., 568.—To sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1, bachelor apartment, ground floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 9-64.

THREE ROOMS and bath; handsomely furnished, on 5th Av. Write or call, J. T., 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

6TH AV., 12.—Two and three room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; also single rooms, with private bath; under new management.

7TH AV., 1,858, (112th St.)—Near subway and elevated; three rooms, kitchenette and bath, elevator, private telephone; till Oct. 1; $55 month; immediate possession.

23D ST., 165 WEST.—An elegantly and newly furnished front apartment for bachelor; 3 rooms, bath, and foyer; electricity; showers and hot water; every convenience and comfort; absolute independence. Inquire one flight, front.

42D, 25 WEST.—Desirable, attractively furnished apartment; long, short leases; $40 to $400; personally inspected. Elite, Vanderbilt 4416.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indisponsable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—A completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service; electric light and phone included in moderate rental; $85 monthly.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful housekeeping apartment, electricity, telephone, private bath; $100 monthly.

34TH ST., 156 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bachelor apartment; reasonable rent; reference.

56TH, 127 WEST. — Attractive apartment, front, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, to sublet; May to November, for couple or bachelor. Van Gorkum.

56TH, 205 WEST. (The Thorndyke.)—Attractive suite, two rooms, bath; maid service and electricity free; low weekly and monthly rates.

57TH, 58 WEST, (Sherwood Studio Building.) —For four months, three rooms and bath, kitchenette; large, high rooms; living room very sunny; open fireplace; complete equipment for light housekeeping; private telephone; Circle 211; rent $65 per month. Mathews.

59TH ST., 38 WEST. Neatly furnished 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; monthly or yearly.

67TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment, four rooms, housekeeping; Steinway grand, handsomely furnished; June to October; less than present rent; call or telephone Columbus 2024.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.) —One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette to lease; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Superintendent, on premises. Open evenings.

70TH, 236 WEST.—Four rooms and bath for Summer months; light, airy; desirable location. Inquire of Superintendent or Easton.

73D ST., 170 WEST, (Apt. 3B.)—Six rooms, three months or longer; references.

76TH, 14 WEST.—Luxurious 3-room suite, bath, electricity, service; gentleman, couple; telephone.

86TH, (near Riverside.)—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths, $150. Vanderbilt 1405.

92D, 214 WEST.—Choice apartment facing Broadway; amply furnished; opportunity. Riverside 2709.

110TH, 200 WEST, (2B,) near Broadway.—5 rooms, handsomely furnished, front; modern.

111TH, 518 WEST.—One block from Riverside; 7 rooms, fully furnished, player piano, $70 per month until Oct. 1. Apt. 6A.

118TH, 507 WEST.—3, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished, complete, with rare and exquisite taste. Inquire Apartment 1A. Telephone 8240 Morningside. Special Summer rates.

118TH, 517 WEST, (Apt. 62.)—Must sublet at once my beautifully furnished 5-room apartment; to Oct. 1; liberal concession on rent.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6-room outside apartment, piano, linen, silver; high-class building; reasonable. Davidson, Apartment 72.

116TH, 404 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Unusual value; $100 apartment, $80 Summer, furnished; unfurnished, $50; next Winter, unfurnished, $67.50.

119TH, 485 WEST, (Overlooking Columbia Campus.)—Four rooms, May-Sept. 15. Apt. 5B.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, outside, 5 rooms, bath, piano, $50. Apt. 23.

140TH, 611 WEST.—Gorgeous 5 rooms, all windows facing Drive, artistically furnished; elevator; sublet same as rent; shower; breezy; exclusive. Cahan, telephone Audubon 8467.

143D ST., 601 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5-room apartment; all outside rooms; southern exposure; until Oct. 1.

170TH, 709 WEST.—Beautiful apartment till Oct. 1. Call between 1 and 3, Mrs. J. F. Cleary.

184TH, 616 WEST.—Sublet June 1 to Oct. 1 5-room apartment, well furnished; all conveniences; subway; $50 month; references required. Apply immediately. Carpenter.

APTS. FOR TENANTS OF UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY.
THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 89th St., near Broadway. 3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $50 & up monthly. $14 & up weekly; completely equipped.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very central location, near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, and street cars. References absolutely essential.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.

Handsomely furnished; per period. Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY SPECIALISTS,
176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished.
THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4888.

BEAUTIFUL six-room apartment, overlooking Central Park West; sublet or sell reasonable. Phone 3214 Schuyler.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Apt. 34.)—Directly facing Grant's tomb; five rooms, bath, silver, linen, grand piano; responsible party may have it June-October, for actual price of our rent.

FIRST-CLASS apartments, furnished, $35-$100 per month. For particulars address Glaenzer, 254 West 54th. Telephone 2989 Schuyler.

FURNISHED suite, consisting of two large rooms and bath, comprising entire floor, in strictly private dwelling; single or as suite; breakfast served if desired. 251 West 136th St., near Riverside Drive.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO RENT: LIST ON REQUEST. SEE SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D T. TEL. 7240 COLUMBUS.

GENTLEMAN, join another; appreciative, exclusive bachelors' quarters, $50 monthly. Housekeeper, 10081 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY furnished two-room apartment, heart of city, each room 21x41, three large windows to room; southern exposure; high ceilings; ideal for Summer; rent $125 month; short period or until December. 4457 Vanderbilt, mornings.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1460

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, modern six-room apartment; new Grand Piano; Broadway, near 54th St.; $70. Phone 1153 Col. M 39 Times.

NEAR 5th Av. (49th.)—Attractive apartment to sublet; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; piano, Victrola. Falco, 505 5th Av.

NEWLY furnished five rooms, two baths; very reasonable rent. Fox, 5516 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Eight rooms; 2 baths; attractively furnished; for rent till Oct. 1. Apply Superintendent. Phone 6550 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (nineties.) —Eight rooms, three baths, beautifully furnished, $125. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460, (Apt. 31.)—Seven rooms, two baths; Summer; opportunity.

SEVE

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A.—Scripps-Booth. Mercer Roadster.
Dodge Touring. Cadillac Touring.
Chandler Roadster. Overland Touring.
1 MAN TOPS, BODIES, TOP ENVELOPES.
20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

BARGAINS—USED CARS—BARGAINS.
CADILLAC, 1916, 8-cyl. Touring, like new.
CADILLAC, 1914, Runabout; overhauled.
BUICK, 1916, Touring Car.
CHANDLER, 1916, 7-pass. Touring; bargain.
HUPMOBILE, 1916, like new.
OLDS, 1916, 8-cyl. Touring Car.
OLDSMOBILE, 1916, Model 43.
REO, 1916, Touring; like new.
HUDSON, 1916, Super-Six; rare bargain. These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1,930 B'WAY.

BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1917, BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LIBERTY 1917, CHUMMY ROADSTER.
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT.
STUTZ 1916, BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MARMON 1916, "41" SPEEDSTER.
SCRIPPS BOOTH, 8 CYL. CLOVERLEAF.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK C-37, TOURING.
1915, large 4-cylinder, 5-passenger; just model in Buick line; sacrifice. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

BUICK 1915 touring car, Model 37, excellent condition and appearance; Oversize tires; $475. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ, 1917, BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ ROADSTER, WIRE WHEELS.
STUTZ SPECIAL BEARCAT.
MARMON "34," 1916, TOURING.
STUTZ, 1917, BULLDOG SPECIAL.
CADILLAC, 1916, TOURING.
MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
CHALMERS, 1916, TOWN CAR, wire wheels.
SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH

CADILLAC, 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CADILLAC 1914 five-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

CHALMERS.—$850 buys 1916 Chalmers master "6" touring car; cost $2,400; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CHANDLER, 1917; handsome Springfield sedan; guaranteed; any demonstration. J. R. Box 45, Port Chester, N. Y.

CHUMMY ROADSTER, 1916 model; A1 condition; excellent shoes. Mr. Rozelle, Columbus 1260.

COLE 1916—Model 8-60, 7-passenger touring car, driven 5,000 miles; good shoes; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition.
BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Touring: perfect condition; yellow wheels, stripes; slip covers; two extra tires, tubes, bumper chains, &c.; $600. 91 Hancock St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3779 Bedford.

FRANKLIN touring, late model; excellent shape; good tires; many extras; will sacrifice if sold at once. Room 511, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 4544.

GILBERT HIGH GRADE USED CAR CO.
1917 Saxon six new touring.
1917 Studebaker, like new, touring.
1916 Chevrolet Baby Grand touring.
1916 Overland 85 H touring.
1916 Chandler 7-passenger.
1916 Chalmers 35 A touring.
1916 Packard Twin Six Runabout-white-special. 1916 Overland 75 Runabout.
1916 Buick, late model, little used, 6-5 pass.
1916 Scripps Booth three-passenger.
1916 Dodge five-passenger touring.
100 other cars from $150 up. 5-8 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Telephone Market 2887.

HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PRICE $1,650.
Without a scratch or blemish; used exactly 5,800 miles; good shoes and one brand new one that has never touched the ground; has every possible equipment and is ready to use immediately without an expenditure of any kind; if you are in the market for a new car give this your immediate inspection; can be seen and demonstrated day or evening or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON.—A brand new 1917 super six Hudson, cabriolet, run less than 500 miles; exceptional bargain. Duffy Motors Corporation, 1,020 Broadway, cor. 26th St. F. J. Whiteley, Manager, Used-Car Department.

HUDSON 1916 six-passenger Sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

HUDSON 1917 three-passenger Cabriolet. 10 West 62d St.

KISSEL KAR Roadster 1917 model; run 1,000 miles; perfect condition; extra tires, &c.; bargain for prospective owner; demonstration upon request; no dealers. Charles Bitter, Room 1901, 61 Broadway. Rector 4740.

MERCER RUNABOUT.
ELECTRIC STARTER AND LIGHTS;
PRICE $850.
As good as new; four new shoes and two exceptional extras mounted; beautifully painted steel blue; no top or windshield; extra seat on running board; slip covers; handsomest car ever offered for sale; open for inspection and demonstration, day, evening or Sunday; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

MERCER, 1915, 4-passenger speedster; like new; six wire wheels; six Silvertown cord tires; extra top; mileage, 5,500; very fast. 159 West 127th St. Morningside 3990.

MITCHELL, 1917, 7-passenger; excellent condition throughout. Apt. 27. Telephone 6865 Morningside.

NATIONAL 1917, Highway six; club roadster; driven 800 miles; owner leaving town; must sacrifice. National, 167 Times Downtown.

NATIONAL 1916 two-passenger Newport runabout. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating five; Willys-Knight type sleeve-valve motor; fully equipped. 1916 Overland Roadster; 1916 Dodge Roadster; 1916 Maxwell Touring Car at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St., Phone Columbus 9400.

WINTON, 1915, for sale; 7-passenger; Westinghouse shock absorbers; guaranteed; first-class condition; half price. Phone Morningside 6683.

WINTON SIX, 1913; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.
Spot Cash Ready!
Sandorf Automobile Co., 1,761 Broadway.

FORD.—Wanted, 1917 Ford, either chassis or complete car. Mail only to L. S. Highara, Apt. 5b, 418 West 146th.

FORD.—Wanted to buy, Dodge; used. Write Cashem, 158 West 75th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

LOZIER six, touring car, by day, week, month, or Summer season; private car, very stylish appearance, perfect condition; careful, trustworthy, and experienced chauffeur, in his present employment seven years. Rupert, Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St. Phone Riverside 770.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. W. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 1385.

PACKARD landaulet; elegant; by day, week, month; reasonable. McCarthy, telephone Morningside 8471.

PACKARD.—Beautiful landaulet for hire, liveried chauffeur, $3 hour. Telephone 6224 Columbus.

PACKARDS.—1st class cars, six and twin-sixes, touring and limousine. Address Smith, 218 West 70th St.

PIERCE or PACKARD, $2.50 hourly, calling; special rates for trips. Circle 447.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you a speedy knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 230 West 50, Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 602 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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COSMOPOLITAN Practical, thorough, AUTO SCHOOL, moderate, reliable. 231 WEST 50TH ST. Ladies' class. Booklet.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTOMOBILE LIST FOR TENNESSEE.—Complete 1917 registration, license number, name & address, car, 36,000 names; kept up to date through the year. Grace Dawson, 808 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Bendix Sts.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, Correspondent.—Expert systemizer; extensive experience; complete charge; references; $20. W 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly competent, double entry; capable; entire charge of office; efficient correspondent; knowledge stenography; ten years with last employer; excellent credentials. W 365 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, 8 years' experience corporation controlling accounts; entanglements adjusted; trial balances; $16; good references. W 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert in all branches; absolute charge of office; voucher, register, and controlling balance system; $22-$25. W 390 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; credit work; 6 years' experience. E. E., 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience, is open for responsible position; references. M 49 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Six years 'experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. P 226 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Thoroughly experienced; $15; neat, capable; references; live wire. W 866 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Ten years' experience; capable; render trial balance; salary, $16. W 373 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Cultured, refined young woman desires position as companion or social secretary; American; musician; experienced stenographer. W 376 Times Downtown.

FITTER, first class, late with 5th Av. house, wishes few customers home or by day; reasonable. 5097 Schuyler.

GIRL, refined colored, wants position as maid in any business establishment. Allen, 115 West 13th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced woman desires position; capable taking full charge; no objection leaving city; seashore preferred; references. L 185 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Position wanted; best references. Mrs. A. Hasse, Tenafly, N. J.

IRISH PROTESTANT wants day's work cleaning, washing in private family. Telephone 694 Academy.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2½ years' experience; good penman, accurate figures; $8. W 381 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—A1 stenographer, bookkeeper; possessing tact, initiative, executive ability; capable assuming responsibility, above average ability; seeks permanent connection; salary $25. P 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT; CAPABLE ASSUMING RESPONSIBILITY; REFINED, WELL-EDUCATED AMERICAN; TRUSTWORTHY, CONSCIENTIOUS; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; EXCEPTIONAL REFERENCES; SALARY M 52 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 23; exceptionally bright; oil, banking, commercial experience; live wire; good command English language; accurate, rapid transcriptions; highest credentials; $15. O 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, secretary; ten years' technical experience; clean-cut capable; mastering technicalities grammatically; good education; age 25; excellent references; $18. O 344 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Ten years' experience with corporations; excellent grammarian; reliable, efficient; initiative; highest credentials; salary, $25. A. F., 243 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; four years' mechanical experience; rapid; excellent speller; punctuate, paragraph intelligently; legible penman; quick comprehension; $12. O 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. — Rapid, creditable work; experienced; highest credentials. W 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist, good speller; $10. Miss F., 1605 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, competent; neat appearance; $14. W 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate; good personality; willing worker; $12. Miss S., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1915.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent; all standards; Christian; $15. P 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; excellent references; $12. P 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert, conscientious, willing; seven years last employer; salary $18. M 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. Secretary; Christian; good address; excellent references; $20. O 349 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; financial and general; competent. W 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—19; quick, accurate; three years' experience; familiar office routine; $15. P 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—CHEMICAL EXPERIENCE; COMPETENT; $15. W 379 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Capable handling board; cord; refined Christian; $9-$10. W 380 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored, neat girls, investigated and vouched, with places. Other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SOUTHERN COOKS, housewerkers, chambermaids, butlers; references. Augusta Agency, Columbus 8129. 338 West 58d St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples.—Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Ave., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS, MANUFACTURERS —NEED ME? American, 24; five years manufacturing, including three cost accounting; university training; experienced; assume responsibility; permanent. W 367 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, credit man, 30, married, desires connection with concern requiring services of efficient executive; 15 years' business experience; good personality. P 219 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Nine years' commercial and public accounting experience; university training; temporary or part time basis considered. W 363 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE MAN, GOOD ADDRESS, highest references, desires position as outside salesman. M 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 23; experienced, high calibre; trial balance, control accounts, correspondent; executive ability; salary $20. W 364 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, married, desires immediate change; salary $22-$25; reliable; excellent references. W 360 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; reliable and capable; trial balance, &c.; $18. P 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) good penman, quick at figures, seeks position with future. H. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER.—Will keep books; part time or other clerical work. P 230 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, single man, 31, desires position, private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; highly recommended. Answer Chauffeur, 507 Amsterdam Av. Phone 7383 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. J. Rupp, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC with practical experience on foreign and domestic cars; wishes position; personal references. Milluing, 116 West 65d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver, do all repairing on all makes of cars; willing and obliging; 10 years' references from last employer. M 56 Times.

CHAUFFEUR or good 2d; understands horses, housework; employed at present; appoint 2 P. M. till 6; age 27; single. John Carrollan, 1,009 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private party desires to place chauffeur, several years in service; first-class in every respect; competent to manage country estate. L 120 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced, wishes private position. 60 E. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family. Fischel, 312 East 72d St. Phone 10060 Lenox.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; best of references. L 119 Times.

CHEF, French, 36 years, 6 years in this country; go anywhere. L 95 Times.

COMPANION AND TUTOR.—College student offers services during Summer to congenial family; experienced in sports and first-rate scholar. L. J. C., 350 Madison Av.

ENGINEER wishes position; third class license; handy. Wood, 118 East 52d St.

EVENING work wanted; 6 to midnight; clerical or anything. P 234 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Practical, experienced business man; competent manager, financial, accounting, or sales departments; American, widower, 46, with health, intelligence, resourcefulness; excellent business, social references; open for consideration as representative of reliable enterprise either here or abroad. Address Peterlah Hawes, 350 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE OF LARGE EXPERIENCE WISHES TO CONNECT WITH FIRM WHO ARE WILLING FOR AN ABLE MAN AND ARE LOOKING TO PAY ABILITY OUT OF THE ORDINARY. M 51 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.—American, 40; practical mechanic; familiar with up to date manufacturing methods, office details, purchasing and selling; twenty years' experience. W 361 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, shop foreman's assistant, 24; Christian; maintenance clerk, timekeeper; experienced. E 96 Times.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, 32; thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporation fifteen years. P 232 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, (42,) American, single, with present employer 9 years, as bookkeeper, salesman, credit man, &c. J. B., care Room 29, 11 Waverley Place.

MIDDLE-AGED educated gentleman, experienced bookkeeper and typewriter, desires position. Address Box 613, 1,464 3d Av.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE.—Practical, experienced business man, thoroughly competent in the management of plant as well as salesmen, seeks connection where initiative, efficiency, and ability will be recognized. Address M 37 Times.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, SPANISH, ENGLISH, speaks, corresponds Russian, economist, wide experience, military exempted, seeks situation. M 40 Times.

SALESMAN.—Nine years with liquor house; have traveled from coast to coast; would like to get out of this business; speak several languages; best of reference. W 370 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 30; experienced traveler; high class, neat appearing, educated, having eight years' successful record selling staple or specialty lines. M 28 Times.

SALESMAN, married, now in business, desires position account business conditions; manufacturer's line; city and nearby towns. 50 Times.

SOUTH AMERICA. — Am leaving for there shortly and desirous of obtaining a line to sell; will prove active; speak Spanish fluently and am well acquainted in those parts. M 56 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, 11 years' thorough and varied experience, capable of filling high-grade position; desire connection with concern offering opportunities. M Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; good personality; neat, accurate typist; $10. Mr. A., 1,606 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, educated, having personality, initiative, ability, seeks position offering unlimited opportunity. M 35 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation, accurate typist, good grammarian, energetic worker; $12. Mr. M., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—American boy; beginner; good penman; no errands, (lame,) $8. P 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Long and thorough experience; capable, trustworthy; excellent references. M 47 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, experienced, competent, high school education; $15. Krinsky, 542 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, age 25, wishes position. Box 309, 1,318 2d Av.

WELL-KNOWN mercantile concern desires to place a faithful and trusted employe, man of middle age, in a business which will appreciate faithfulness and reliability; applicant is required by reason of health to take up outdoor work; applicant is suitable as a collector or in a small retail store, can be bonded for any amount and desires moderate salary only. W 389 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years old, married, competent to act as office manager, traffic manager, or private secretary to man of affairs; good corresponder; associated with present employer eleven years, in charge large force assistants; am hankering for an opportunity to demonstrate ability; salary $2,000 per year. W 371 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (Russian) with perfect knowledge of English and Russian wishes a position with American firm which trades or intends to trade with Russia; very useful; reference. Address X 310 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 28, MARRIED, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, SALES EXPERIENCE, BANKING AND MERCANTILE LINES, DESIRES OPPORTUNITY. M. K 299 TIES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 23, bookkeeper-assistant; office man; typewriter; desires permanent position; employed; wishes immediate change; $17. P 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, desires position with advancement; salary no object. M. Poller, 51 Rutgers St., city.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) scientifically inclined, high school and college education, wishes position. L. Seidenstein, 1,481 Vyse Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) wishes position with reliable house; selling experience; quick learner. Sol. Levy, 218 East 78th St.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with some experience in the walk and dress business, wishes position. W 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, wishes position leading to salesmanship; willing to start from bottom. M 48 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position at anything with advancement; references. W 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—23, mail order and office experience, wishes position. W 385 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position reliable house; write, N. S., 14 Ave. A.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.—We want a woman who can take entire charge of the office of a textile manufacturer, who has thorough accounting experience and improved methods and knows how to conduct an office of forty people. Applications will be considered in the strictest of confidence. Applicants, for consideration, should give their present and past experience. Position permanent. Future rests entirely with the successful candidate. L 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced house; lady, 25-35; (no ledger clerk;) experienced in export or wholesale business; capable assuming responsibility and some correspondence. State particulars as to experience, age, nationality, salary desired, and references. Box 349 Times, 2 Rector Street.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; one with advertising, printing experience preferred; $16 to start; good chance for advancement. E 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—One familiar with retail furniture business preferred; good salary. Morris, 267 West 125th.

CHAMBERMAIDS, 2, for first-class hotel; country; references. C. Huerstel, 1,928 Prospect Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx.

COOK, white, wanted; good, strong, plain cook for large private family in country; no washing; position permanent; wages good; breakfast 8:30, dinner 2, supper 8; write, stating wages and where can be seen. Drawer E, Bayshore, N. Y.

DRESSMAKERS.—Finishers on waists and skirts in high-class gown shop; none but experienced need apply; steady position. The Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, small family. Apply Tuesday before noon. Wittmeyer, 230 West 76th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—White; small house in country; no washing; answer by letter. Mr. J. M. Lawrence, Harlsdale, N. Y.

GIRL WANTED AS STOCK CLERK AND SHOPPER FOR HIGH-CLASS LADIES' TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING. MICHAEL, 2 WEST 57TH ST.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Woman as working housekeeper in family of adults in country; must be good cook and waitress; no washing; $30; references required. Mrs. Edward C. Lunt, Rahway, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—Part-time worker, (white,) to help out general housework, afternoons; resident neighborhood preferred. Wolfson, 230 West 101st.

MOTION PICTURE ACTRESSES to pose for advertising photographs; must be youthful and photograph well. Fashion Camera Studios, 243 West 39th St.

NURSEMAID to take care of two children; good home and wages. 221 West 79th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young refined girl, beginner, $7, typist. Call Bureau of Social Requirements, 11 East 41st St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT one capable operating Elliott Fisher billing machine; state salary, age, and previous experience. Silka, G 152 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, accountant, with experience large corporation handling credit and collections, seeks new field. E 39 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESWOMAN
FOR PERFUME AND TOILET GOODS; MUST FULLY UNDERSTAND THESE LINES; POSITION WILL BE AT OUR WEST END, NEW JERSEY, STORE. APPLY PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

SALESLADIES.—Experienced saleslsdies for notion department of high-class specialty shop, splendid opportunity, to right party, no evening work. Apply Oliver A. Olson & Co., Inc., 79th Street and Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY
Secretarial assistant wanted in financial office; must possess good education, stenographic speed, and be willing to work with patience and accuracy on small details as well as campaigns involving responsibility. This is a position for a young woman who wants to become more than a mere stenographer. Salary to start only $18, but what she will be taught will give her a value limited only by her own brain and character. Call 42 Broadway, Room 627; ask for Mr. Prill.

STENOGRAPHER who understands and can keep insurance records; only applications giving full details will be considered. W 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, first-class stenographer for good, steady position; must be neat, thoroughly experienced, and have ability to do things on own initiative; excellent position for a girl desirous of working out of town. Write full particulars, United Sales and Mfg. Co., 250 West Water St., Elmira, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced export and import, who understands use of multigraph and addressograph machines; knowledge of Spanish desirable, but not essential; answer, giving age, experience, and salary desired. M 26 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—One who can be relied on to take orders over telephone, and who transcribes her notes accurately. Write, stating experience, age, salary expected, and 'phone number. X 309 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Rapid, experienced for general office work; steady position; state salary references. Address "Instruments," 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS, law, $8-$25; many commercial positions, bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST; must have experience in office work; good references. Herman Kienzler Co., 45 West 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER for work in bank; state age, schooling, salary desired, and experience, if any. W 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; previous business experience necessary. Apply Rainwear Company, 19 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST. — Experienced; high school graduate. C. L. Lawrance, 116 West 39th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; engineering office; $7. Room 915, 101 Park Avenue.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for Bronx manufacturing concern; salary, $9; one with some clerical experience. Write, giving age, &c., H. M. M. Co., Box 2, Station T.

TYPIST.—Rapid, accurate, preferably experienced. Give your age and salary requirements in letter to G 97 Times.

TYPISTS.—Addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d.

YOUNG LADY.—Bright, neat appearing, 18 to 20 years of age as assistant in accounting department of large wholesale house with an unusual opportunity for advancement; previous experience not necessary, but must be quick and accurate at figures. Address Advancement, 248 Times.

YOUNG LADY who has had some training in domestic science at lunch room experience to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; salary $12 a week to start. C 286 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, $18 WEEK; COMMERCIAL STENOGRAPHERS, $12. $15. AND $18 WEEK.
BOOKKEEPERS. BANK, $20; SILKS, $1,800 YEAR; SEVERAL OTHERS AT $15 WEEK.
STENOGRAPHIC - BOOKKEEPER, EXPORT, $20 WEEK; SHOES, $15.
SEVERAL OPENINGS FOR TELEPHONE OPERATORS AND TYPISTS, $10 WEEK.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 725, 90 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 185 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while young business girls, beginners or experienced; no registration fee, just a standard. Miss Shelley, Prop.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 LIBERTY ST.—High-class stenographers, $20-$25; bookkeepers, experience in finance and cost work, $20-$25; file clerks, $12; bank clerks.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, $15; bookkeeper, $15; stenographers, $8, $13; typists, $12; office assistants, $8-$10. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

IMMEDIATE OPENINGS — Stenographers, clerks, bookkeepers, typists; free registration. Mighill (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $10, $12; switchboard, $7; stenographers. MacNeil Agency, 21 Park Row.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers —Numerous positions open; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is the greatest ever known. Why not qualify when it only requires 80 days for the average student to take dictation at the rate of 100 words per minute by the Boyd Syl-la-bic System? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates at all our three schools. Call, write, or telephone for trial lessons today and convince yourself. Moon's Schools, 887 West 181st St., 50 East 42d St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; Individual Instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

$10,
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
Practical professional training.
Address "Decorator, Suite 408," 500 5th Av.

Filing—Secretarial Course.—Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A COUPLE for a first-class hotel, country; man watchman, wife to take care of cottage; references; call between 6 and 9 P. M. C. BUTTERFIELD, 1,353 Prospect Av., near West 174th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOY, 16-18, bright, intelligent, and accurate; high school graduate preferred; give full details. W 384 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, a bright boy in advertising office where promotion is sure; one who is willing to make himself useful; can send references and address application in own handwriting. Morse International Agency, Box 9, Station F, New York City.

BOY wanted for light work about motion picture theatre; $7 to start. Apply after 2 P. M. Costello Theatre, 23 Fort Washington Av.

BOYS.—Wanted, bright young boys for office and apprentice salesmen; 15 to 17 years; permanent position; apply by letter, stating age, &c. Revillon Freres, 26 West 35th St.

BOYS, 15 to 17 years old, for positions in large downtown wholesale house; good future offered. O 341 Times Downtown.

BOYS to make themselves generally useful; good chance for advancement. Pruden Hardware Co., 262 West 52d St.

BOY wanted in law office; must be bright and energetic. Apply 8:30 to 9:30, Room 927, 42 Broadway.

BOY, between 14 and 16 years of age, insurance district; address, giving age and reference. P 227 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Shipping clerk; experience not necessary; state age and nationality. G 170 Times.

BOY, 15, neat, bright for office work; must be well recommended and live with parents. W 377 Times Downtown.

BOY to work for advertising agency; chance for advancement. Hoyt, 116 West 32d St.

CLERK.—Young man in office of large wholesale dry goods concern as billing clerk; must be good at figures and understand typewriting; state age and salary expected. C 270 Times Downtown.

COLORED MAN WANTED FOR DELIVERY AND PORTER WORK; GOOD POSITION FOR TRUSTWORTHY MAN WHO WILL NOT OBJECT TO LONG HOURS. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING. MICHAEL, 2 WEST 57TH ST.

COMISSARY SUPERINTENDENT wanted. —A man to take complete charge of a construction camp of 2,000 men located in the South; he must have a following of experienced cooks, &c., and know how to run a camp on an economical basis; give experience, references, and salary desired. X 208 Times Annex.

COUPLE wish position; man, chauffeur; wife, cook or laundress; good references. B. L., 242 East 62d St.

DESIGNER and MARKER, experienced, with original ideas, for popular price line boys' wash suits; one capable of taking charge of cutting department. M 57 Times.

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical, having good technical training; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines; call 10 A. M. Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune Street.

DRUGGIST, from 25 to 40; registered or assistant; capable of managing; takes a hustler with a good record to land this job; salary up to $25 and commissions; a live wire ready to work June 1 in a live city outside New York; give all information in first letter. X 212 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR BOY wanted, 940 Simpson St., Bronx. Apply Superintendent.

FACTORY MANAGER
for large doll factory, one who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of composition and stuffed dolls in all its branches; must have executive ability and can manage large plant and handle help; good salary and permanent position assured to right man; all answers treated strictly confidential. M 16 Times.

FIRST-CLASS MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER HANDS. WITH EXPERIENCE ON TOOL WORK. WHEN REPLYING GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO FIRST EXPERI. P. O. BOX NO. 1,895 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

JANITOR with small family in 5-family steam-heated apartment; rent and gas free and $5 per month. Apply Walter, 248 West 135th St.

LABORATORY MAN. — All-around motion-picture laboratory man wanted; good pay; steady work; advancement according to ability. Lincoln & Parker Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAN to supervise delivery and file boys, and general office work, such as taking charge of stationery, &c.; state fully experience, age, and salary desired. Address Box G 173 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted for miscellaneous design of machine and small work; practical men, with 8 to 10 years' experience with several industrial plants, shops, or contractors; location in Canada; salary $190 per month; work guaranteed; transportation refunded; board will cost $35 per month; 44 working hours per week; single men only; give all details of experience and references in first letter. Box X 264 Times Annex.

MEN to solicit trade; no experience; commission. Tanney Printing Co., 260 West 42d.

OFFICE BOY.—EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 AND 18; MUST HAVE REFERENCES. CALL 80 5TH AV., ROOM 1401.

OFFICE BOY; building construction office; state experience, salary expected, &c. M 55 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE MAN of education, ability, and address, to promote interests of established organization; name formal occupation; commission. G 94 Times.

SALESMEN.
Felt & Tarrant Manufacturing Company has several openings in their sales organization for young men who can qualify to sell COMPTOMETERS; previous selling experience not essential, but may be desirable; knowledge of office routine and accounting or bookkeeping and ability to work hard and intelligently are the principal essentials; a real opportunity for young men of ambition with forceful personality; we thoroughly train our salesmen in comptometer operation and salesmanship.
We pay a salary during training period; answer by letter only, giving education and past experience. M. E. O'Brien, 350 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED
To follow most phenomenal advertising campaign ever launched; we give direct leads, training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; must be 25-4 years old and refer to past employers; we are paying $50-$1500 per week to good salesmen; sale is absolutely permanent. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
A corporation of many years' standing, with expanding business, must have A1 salesman for Eastern territory; will give every possible co-operation, including drawing account, but demand good character, high-class appearance, and genuine salesmanship ability; state age, experience; advancement assured good men. E 8 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man of character, personality, and proved sales

Premier

The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

Don't be a Business Slacker

Right now the man who allows fear to paralyze the hand he writes checks with is just as dangerous to his country as the deliberate crank who throws a bomb

The Premier Motor Corporation believes that the business slacker here at home is our one real enemy—far more of an enemy than the Kaiser, because the Kaiser can not get at us.

If you can not thrust a bayonet, you can at least drive your business harder than you have ever driven it before and thus help create the imperative prosperity with which alone this war can be won.

It betrays weak-mindedness to think of diving headlong into a period of panic, penance, abject fear and hysterical economy.

The man who sneaks down and buys a marriage-license life preserver is not the worst breed of slacker. Conscription will take care of him. But for the business slacker there is no law but his own conscience.

The man who destroys business takes the bread out of the mouths of thousands.

No matter what comes—

Don't be a Business Slacker.

* * * * * * *

Right now is an almighty good time to take the bull by the horns and look him square in the eye.

America is at war. It is a big war—a very big war. It may be a long war. And when we try to imagine what may happen no one can blame us for looking serious.

But there is absolutely no reason for being scared, or, in a business way, even apprehensive.

We can not avoid the firing line—we can avoid the bread line.

War is Transient—the United States is Permanent

The demands on us will be great—but our resources are inexhaustible. The United States to-day has the larger part of all the real money in the world. But money is just like a man—if it is inactive it is useless. While we are talking about making our factories and our farms *produce*—let's not forget to keep our money producing. We will encounter serious problems, but American ingenuity and inventive genius is equal to any emergency.

We are going to win this fight because we are on the side of *right*—and when we come out of it *we are Going To Be a Real Honest-to-God Nation.*

Meanwhile, what about business?

The real barometers of America's business are the smoke stacks to her factories—her dinner pails—and the mouths of her one hundred millions.

America is Going Full Speed Ahead—Don't Let Anybody Talk You Out of That

Even if America desired hard times, the world would refuse her the wish. We have been conscripted as the world's kitchen, the world's ship yard, the world's bank—*The World's General Business Manager—Carte Blanche.*

America is bound to be prosperous. That's her part in the war. Some one must keep wealthy enough to meet this war's pay roll. That's our job. As a result, the great mass of men, women and children in this country can no more avoid getting money out of this present emergency than a lily in the rain can avoid getting wet.

Get these facts through your head, for they are the only true facts on which you can base your business plans.

America Has Taken What Amounts to a Seven Billion Dollar Order

And, mind you, this is only the first of many such orders. Seven Thousand Million Dollars worth of shoes, canned goods, harness, motor trucks, automobiles, ships, blankets, clothes, guns, munitions and *what-not* must be manufactured and delivered. Who gets this *seven billion?*

If you are a merchant, every customer on your books will get a piece of it. If you are a manufacturer or mechanic, you yourself will get your part of it.

There is going to be no *non-productive* labor or capital in this country. Everybody *must* produce—which means that everybody *must* be on somebody's pay roll.

For at least three years America can not avoid being the most prosperous nation the world ever saw.

America's Wealth is About to be Redistributed and Put in the Hands of Our People.

—not in the hands of the hoarding few.

When our people get money they have the courage to spend it.

So look out for big business—*Tremendous and Inevitable Big Business*—and get ready to take care of it when it comes.

We assure you that the Premier Motor Corporation, for one, proposes to keep right on building and selling and creating its share of the wealth with which this war must be fought, and we have reason to believe that the whole motor car industry feels exactly the same way about it.

The biggest week Premier ever had was last week—our biggest day so far was yesterday.

—and it looks now as if we had only started—proving that honest merit still wins. Premier, with its unheard-of advantages and its unquestioned quality, constitutes real economy at $1985.

If you have thought of buying a car this year, go ahead and buy it.

* * * * * * *

Meanwhile remember that the man who allows fear to paralyze the hand he writes checks with is as dangerous to his country as the deliberate crank who throws a bomb.

Premier Motor Corporation.

KAUFMANN-MORRIS COMPANY, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS PREMIER MOTOR CARS

A. G. KAUFMANN, President — GEO. R. MORRIS, Vice-President

1800 Broadway — Telephone Columbus 4395